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REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending the 17th April 1909.

CONTENTS.

PAGE.	PAGE.
I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.	(f)—Question affecting the land—
Nil.	Alleged irregularities in the Survey and Settlement in the Midnapore district... 431
II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.	(g)—Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation—
(a)—Police—	Nil.
The Agarpara bomb outrage ... 429	(h)—General—
Punitive police in Contai ... ib.	Liakat Hossein ... 432
The case of Pandit Samadhyayi ... ib.	Generous sympathy displayed by Messrs. Roe and Beachcroft, Sessions Judges of Alipore ... ib.
The Eastern Bengal State Railway punitive police ... ib.	The Bengal Budget ... ib.
Dacoity in some villages in Basirhat ... ib.	A concession to a deportee ... ib.
(b)—Working of the Courts—	Suggested release of the deportees ... ib.
Mr. Justice Sankar Nair ... 430	A new rule regarding sepoy ... ib.
A High Court for the Punjab ... ib.	Railways and Indian Finance ... 433
Alleged disproportion between the punishments inflicted on a native and a European convicted of the same offence ... ib.	Government prosecutions of Muhammadans for publishing a book against the Hindu religion ... ib.
Indifference of Judges in passing death sentences... ib.	The Reforms ... 434
The Alipore bomb case and the High Court ... ib.	Thanks for Government ... ib.
Devnagri as the Court script ... ib.	Larger financial powers for Local Governments and the Hobhouse Commission ... ib.
A curious argument ... ib.	Government and the high prices ... ib.
(c)—Jail—	Clause 3 of the Reform Scheme ... 435
Counterfeiting coins in the Agra Jail ... 430	The Hon'ble Mr. Miller and the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy ... ib.
(d)—Education—	Civilians in India ... ib.
Severance of Colonel Lukis's connection with the Medical College ... 430	III.—LEGISLATION.
University examinations ... 431	Nil.
Persian in the last Matriculation examination of the Calcutta University ... ib.	IV.—NATIVE STATES.
The Punjab University and the Viceroy ... ib.	Nil.
(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration—	V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.
Nil.	The distress in Darbhanga ... 436

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

"Where are the materials?" ..	436
Revival of agitation for Self-Government urged ..	437
Match-boxes with Tilak's portrait on them ..	438
Viceroy's gift ..	ib.
Reforms or quite the contrary ..	439
The Bihar Provincial Conference at Bhagalpur ..	440
"Whose fault is it?" ..	ib.
The Budget ..	441
The success of <i>swadeshi</i> ..	ib.
The Partition ..	ib.
The people and the police ..	ib.
In praise of Mr. Kilby, Magistrate of Midnapore ..	ib.
Mr. Kilby's gallant deed ..	ib.
Hindu-Muslim feelings ..	442
Indian students in England ..	ib.
Cloth indents for the season ..	ib.
Professor T. Arnold and the Indian students ..	ib.
The rise in prices in India ..	ib.
The sweet past ..	ib.
The Budget debate ..	443
Sirdar Yuseb Khan as Viceroy's guest ..	ib.

URIYA PAPERS.

Rai Krishna Chandra Banerji Bahadur, the retiring Engineer ..	443
A fire in Balasore ..	444
Strained relations between the Raja of Manjusa and his subjects ..	ib.
Price of rice in Sambalpur ..	ib.
The weather in Bamra ..	ib.
The weather in Barpali ..	ib.
Proposed introduction of improved agricultural methods into the Orissa Garjats ..	ib.
A mixed electorate in connection with the new Reform Scheme recommended ..	ib.
Mr. Dadabhoi on the high prices of food-stuffs in India ..	ib.
The weather in Balasore ..	ib.
Price of rice in Balasore ..	ib.
Price of rice in Bhubaneswar ..	ib.
The progressive views of the Chief and people of the Talcher ..	445
The tiger-scare in Dhenkanal ..	ib.
A fire in the Puri district ..	ib.
The Proprietor of Kanika in Talcher ..	ib.
Small-pox in Calcutta ..	ib.
An accident ..	ib.
A wise measure of the Government of India ..	ib.
A proposal to raise the status of an Upper Primary School in Cuttack ..	ib.
The Cuttack General Hospital in an improved condition ..	ib.
The liberality of the Mahantas in Puri ..	446
The Kendrapara Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition an entire success ..	ib.
Observations on the Etwa conspiracy ..	ib.
Potato cultivation in Athgarh ..	ib.
Lessons on self-help as drawn from the speeches of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor ..	ib.
A suggestion ..	ib.
The Uriyas lagging behind in the <i>swadeshi</i> race ..	ib.
The Mantrimela in Mayurbhanj ..	ib.

URIYA PAPERS—concluded.

The Maharaja of Mayurbhanj and his suspicious subjects ..	447
The mango in Domepara ..	ib.
Orissa paying no attention to weaving ..	ib.
Mr. Clark highly spoken of ..	ib.
Public health in Puri ..	ib.
The <i>Dol</i> festival at Puri ..	ib.
The <i>Dolms</i> in Domepara ..	ib.
The mango in Barpali ..	ib.
A black monkey biting men and women in Domepara ..	ib.
A tiger in Domepara ..	ib.
The <i>Dol</i> festival in Talcher ..	ib.
Prices of rice in different parts of Orissa ..	ib.
Liberality of the Raja of Bura Khemundi ..	ib.
A fire in Killa Darpan in Cuttack ..	448
A fire in thana Salepur in the Cuttack district ..	ib.
The people of Orissa Garjats wanting in sense of security ..	ib.
Small-pox in Bhadrak ..	ib.
The Puri District Board neglecting to construct a road between Puri and Kanarak ..	ib.
The punitive police between Dum-Dum and Barrackpore station ..	ib.
The Medical Congress of Bombay and one of its conclusions ..	ib.
A case of jackal-bite in Cuttack ..	ib.
A piece of advice offered to the Utkal Union Conference ..	ib.
A tiger bagged in Balarampur ..	ib.
A postal complaint ..	ib.
An obituary notice ..	449
A proposal to construct a road between Puri and Kanarak ..	ib.
The Maharaja of Mayurbhanj invested with the powers of a Sessions Court ..	ib.
Arrest of cart-men through the agency of <i>meklers</i> strongly resented ..	ib.
Distribution of prizes to the deserving students of the Puri Zilla School ..	ib.
An obituary notice ..	ib.
The last Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University ..	ib.
Liberality of the Raja of Barakhemundi ..	ib.
Improved methods of agriculture not adopted in Orissa ..	450
The price of rice in the Orissa Garjats ..	ib.
The liberality of an old woman in Ganjam ..	ib.
Public health in Bamra ..	ib.
The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal thanked ..	ib.
The Director of Public Instruction, Madras, thanked ..	ib.
Arbitrary action of the Puri District Board and educational authorities in connection with the Chanahata Middle English School ..	ib.
Price of rice in Jajpur ..	ib.
The educational policy of the Cuttack District Board criticised ..	ib.
A crocodile at Naraj ..	ib.
Theft encouraged by tiger-scare in Patia ..	451
Public health in Jajpur ..	ib.
Cholera in Puri ..	ib.
The educated Uriyas seeking only Government employment ..	ib.
A case of snake-bite ..	ib.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

[As it stood on the 1st January 1909.]

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
BENGALI.					
1	"Anusilan" ...	Calcutta ..	Weekly	.....	.....
2	"Bangabandhu" ...	Ditto ...	Do.	.....	.....
3	"Bangabhumii" ...	Ditto ..	Do.	.....	1,400
4	"Bangaratna" ...	Ranaghat ...	Do.	.....	.....
5	"Bangavasi" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	.....	9,000
6	"Bankura Darpan" ...	Bankura ...	Do.	.....	1,166
7	"Basumati" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	.....	13,000
8	"Bharat Chitra" ...	Ditto ...	Do.	.....	.....
9	"Birbhum Hitaishi" ...	Suri ...	Do.	.....	400
10	"Birbhum Varta" ...	Do. ...	Do.	.....	1,000
11	"Burdwan Sanjivani" ...	Burdwan ...	Do.	.....	300-500
12	"Chinsura Vartavaha" ...	Chinsura ...	Do.	.....	1,000
13	"Daily Hitavadi" ...	Calcutta ...	Daily	.....	2,000
14	"Dainik Ohandrika" ...	Ditto ...	Do.	.....	200
15	"Dharma-o-Karma" ...	Ditto ...	Monthly	.....	.....
16	"Education Gazette" ...	Chinsura ...	Weekly	.....	2,000
17	"Ekata" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	.....	.....
18	"Hitavadi" ...	Ditto ...	Do.	.....	20,000
19	"Hindusthan" ...	Ditto ...	Do.	.....	1,000
20	"Howrah Hitaishi" ...	Howrah ...	Do.	.....	500
21	"Jagran" ...	Bagerhat ...	Do.	.....	.....
22	"Jasohar" ...	Jessore ...	Do.	.....	1,500
23	"Kalyani" ...	Magura ...	Do.	.....	.....
24	"Khulnavasi" ...	Khulna ...	Do.	.....	200
25	"Manbhum" ...	Purulia ...	Do.	.....	500
26	"Matribhumi" ...	Chandernagore ...	Do.	.....	.....
27	"Mihir-o-Sudhakar" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	.....	1,000
28	"Murshidabad Hitaishi" ...	Saidabad ...	Do.	.....	800
29	"Nadia" ...	Krishnagar ...	Do.	.....	250
30	"Navajivani-o-Swadeshi Christian."	Calcutta ...	Tri-Weekly	.....	.....
31	"Nayak" ...	Ditto ...	Daily and Weekly.	Bi-.....	.....
32	"Nihar" ...	Contai ...	Weekly	.....	400
33	"Nivadan" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	.....	500
34	"Pallivarta" ...	Bongong ...	Do.	.....	.....
35	"Pallivasi" ...	Kalna ...	Do.	.....	600
36	"Prachar" ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	.....	.....
37	"Prasun" ...	Katwa ...	Weekly	.....	500
38	"Pratihar" ...	Berhampore ...	Do.	.....	600
39	"Prava" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	.....	.....
40	"Prabhat" ...	Ditto ...	Do.	.....	.....
41	"Purulia Darpan" ...	Purulia ...	Do.	.....	200
42	"Ratnakar" ...	Asansol ...	Do.	.....	300
43	"Samaj Darpan" ...	Salkia ...	Do.	.....	.....
44	"Samay" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	.....	800
45	"Samailani" ...	Serampore ...	Do.	.....	.....
46	"Samvad Purnachandrodaya" ...	Ditto ...	Daily	.....	.....
47	"Sandhya" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	.....	7,000
48	"Sanjivani" ...	Ditto ...	Weekly	.....	3,500
49	"Sevika" ...	Diamond Harbour ...	Monthly	.....	.....
50	"Soltan" ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly	.....	500
51	"Sonar Bharat" ...	Howrah ...	Do.	.....	.....
52	"Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda-Basar Patrika."	Calcutta ...	Do.	.....	2,000
53	"Swadesh" ...	Ditto ...	Do.	.....	1,000
54	"Tamalika" ...	Tamluk ...	Do.	.....	.....
55	"Twenty-four Parganas Vartavaha."	Bhawanipur ...	Do.	.....	.....
HINDI.					
56	"Bharat Mitra" ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly	.....	3,200
57	"Bihar Bandhu" ...	Bankipore ...	Do.	.....	.....
58	"Bihar Gazette" ...	Ditto ...	Do.	.....	.....
59	"Bir Bharat" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	.....	.....
60	"Ghar Bandhu" ...	Ranchi ...	Fortnightly	.....	.....
61	"Gyanoday" ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	.....	.....
62	"Jain Gajet" ...	Arrah ...	Weekly	.....	444
63	"Jain Pataka" ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	.....	.....
64	"Hindi Bangavasi" ...	Ditto ...	Weekly	.....	13,000
65	"Hitavarta" ...	Ditto ...	Do.	.....	14,000
66	"Lakshmi Upadesh Lahri" ...	Gaya ...	Monthly	.....	.....
67	"Marwari" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	.....	.....
68	"Marwari Bandhu" ...	Ditto ...	Weekly	.....	.....
69	"Narsingha" ...	Ditto ...	Monthly	.....	.....
70	"Siksha" ...	Bankipore ...	Weekly	.....	250

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS—concluded.

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
PERSIAN.					
71	"Rozan-i-Mukaddas - Hablul Matin"	Calcutta ...	Weekly	.....	1,000
URDU.					
72	"Aayini-i-chatar Gupt" ...	Bankipore ...	Do.	.....	.....
73	"Al Panch" ...	Ditto ...	Do.	.....	.....
74	"Dar-ul Sultanat" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	.....	200
75	"Khawab Mokhab Panch" ...	Gaya ...	Do.	.....	.....
URIYA.					
76	"Garjatbasini" ...	Talcher ...	Do.	.....	.....
77	"Manorama" ...	Baripada ...	Do.	.....	.....
78	"Nilachal Samachar" ...	Puri ...	Do.	.....	.....
79	"Sambalpur Hitaishini" ...	Bamra ...	Do.	.....	.....
80	"Samvad Vahika" ...	Balasore ...	Do.	.....	.....
81	"Uriya and Navasamvad" ...	Cuttack ...	Do.	.....	.....
82	"Utkal Darpan" ...	Sambalpur ...	Do.	.....	400
83	"Utkal Dipika" ...	Cuttack ...	Do.	.....	400
84	"Utkal Sakti" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	.....	.....
85	"Utkal Varta" ...	Ditto ...	Do.	.....	645

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

REFERRING to the recent bomb outrage at Agarparah, the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 7th April writes:—

The Agarpara bomb outrage.

We see that this incident has created a panic among a large number of men, and that several people who live at stations south of Kanchrapara and travel daily by the Eastern Bengal State Railway suburban trains are already thinking of travelling by the East Indian Railway trains *via* Naihati. There are plenty of punitive police forces and search-lights and strict precautionary measures, and still bombs are bursting and inoffensive persons are losing their lives. What can the matter be? Since the bomb explosion at Kankinara, quite a large number of bombs have burst on the Eastern Bengal State Railway, and yet not one of the culprits concerned in these incidents has been caught up to date. Nobody has so far been able to fathom the mystery underlying these bomb explosions. The *Englishman* suggests that the strength of the punitive police now quartered at the places between Dum-Dum and Barrackpore should be further increased, and more *zubburdust* should be committed upon the people of those places. Our contemporary seems to think that if inoffensive gentlemen are persecuted, the real culprits may be found out and arrested. The *Englishman* would also have a number of skilful detectives let loose upon the villages lying on either side of the railway, and ordered to arrest everybody whom they happen to find in the streets after dark. Well, you are the rulers of the land, and you can do whatever you think best. But if you had trusted us and had any faith in our abilities, we would have asked you to let us investigate the matter and see whether those who seem to be above all suspicion were really so, and whether the protectors of the people were the destroyers or not. Needless to say we are very much against all these outrages, and in fact no Bengali can support such inhuman acts. Every right-thinking Bengali is ready to help the Government in ridding the country of this evil.

2. *Anent* the quartering of punitive police in certain villages in Bhowanpur Thana in Contai, the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 8th April asks:—

Punitive police in Contai.

Is this due to the fact that the *swadeshi* movement was spreading in this locality? Or is it because, as report says, the local police were not on good terms with some of the respectable citizens of the place?

3. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 9th April holds that the re-arrest of Pandit Samadhyayi would be ascribed to a desire for revenge on the part of Government. The

The case of Pandit Samadhyayi.

police should have first of all charged the Pandit under this section of harbouring dacoits. It detracts from the dignity of Government to pursue a man in this way to get him punished.

4. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 9th April takes strong exception to the alleged exemption of Musalmans from the burden of paying for the police along the Eastern Bengal State Railway from Dum-Dum to Barrackpore.

The Eastern Bengal State Railway punitive police.

Musalmans are as much responsible as Hindus for giving information about the bomb-throwers to the police.

5. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 12th April speaks of the great prevalence of theft and dacoity in the Dandirhat, Dhakiti and Nalkarrah villages within the Basirhat Subdivision of the 24-Parganas. The dacoits have become so

Dacoity in some villages in Basirhat.

bold as to take bullock-carts with them for carrying off articles of plunder. The village police are weak and incapable of coping with the situation. The Bengal Police seems to be busy hunting out bombs, Babu dacoits, *swadeshi* and boycott, leaving the poor villagers to their fate. It is hoped that this state of things will not be allowed to go on under the efficient rule of Sir Edward Baker.

NAYAK,
Apl. 7th, 1909.

NAYAK,
Apl. 8th, 1909.

HITAVADI,
Apl. 9th, 1909.

HITAVADI,
Apl. 9th, 1909.

NAYAK,
Apl. 12th, 1909.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

BANGABANDHU,
Apl. 6th, 1909.

6. The *Bangabandhu* [Calcutta]

Mr. Justice Sankar Nair.

Karur Sedition case. His Lordship has shown a spirit which few Indians in high office show, save notable exceptions like Mr. Justice Mitra.

BANGABANDHU,
Apl. 6th, 1909.

7. The *Bangabandhu* [Calcutta]

A High Court for the Punjab.

Now that the Frontier districts have been cut off, there can be no objection urged to this suggestion. The districts now left to the Province require no stronger Government than the districts of the United Provinces, for example, which have a High Court.

DAILY HITAVADI,
Apl. 7th, 1909.

8. Referring to the sentence of six months' rigorous imprisonment passed

Alleged disproportion between the punishments inflicted on a native and a European convicted of the same offence.

upon Captain Victor for perjury by the High Court of Allahabad the *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 7th April writes:—

Rakhal Chandra Laha of Midnapore was also convicted of perjury and sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of three thousand rupees in addition. Is the difference between the guilt of Rakhal and of Captain Victor so very great?

HITVARTA,
Apl. 8th, 1909.

9. As instances of the indifference of the judges in India in passing

Indifference of Judges in passing death sentences.

death sentences on accused persons the *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 8th cites the cases of Jung

Bahadur Singh of Chupra, Saran District and Ibrahim of Lahore, a lad of 17. In the former case evidence of a *lihi* was not believed, while in the latter the verdict of not guilty was disregarded. Had it not been for the High Court of Allahabad and the Chief Court of Lahore both the accused would have lost their lives. The judges in both the cases considered the police evidence as gospel truth.

HITAVADI,
Apl. 9th, 1909.

10. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta]

The Alipore Bomb case and the High Court.

of the 9th April hopes that when the Alipore Bomb case goes up on appeal to the High Court, a bench would be constituted to deal with it as satisfactory in composition as the special tribunal.

NAYAK,
Apl. 9th, 1909.

11. The *Nayak* [Calcutta]

Devnagri as the Court script.

of the 9th April fully accords with the proposal of the Government to introduce Devnagri as the Court script instead of Urdu and Persian in Bihar and the United Provinces. An attempt is also being made to introduce the Gurumukhi character in the law courts of the Punjab, and the paper approves of the idea.

BHARAT MITRA,
Apl. 10th, 1909.

12. The *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta]

A curious argument.

of the 10th April criticises the argument that the police had no motive to prosecute the accused for sedition, used by Justice Wallis of the Madras High Court in his judgment on the reference made to him in the Karur sedition case, in which the two judges who had originally tried the case differed as to the guilt of the accused and exclaims: Well done! The police is as it were the incarnation of truth and honesty.

(c)—Jails.

HITVARTA,
Apl. 8th, 1909.

13. Referring to the counterfeiting of coins by prisoners in the Agra

Counterfeiting coins in the Agra Jail.

Jail the *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 8th April observes that the facilities afforded to the prisoners for manufacturing coins and then passing them on to the market reflect no doubt great credit on the jail authorities.

(d)—Education.

NAYAK,
Apl. 8th, 1909.

14. The *Nayak* [Calcutta]

Severance of Colonel Lukis's connection with the Medical College.

of the 8th April is sorry that Colonel Lukis is going to be Director-General of the Indian Medical Service. His removal from his present office will be a loss to the Medical College.

15. The *Tirhut Samachar* [Muzaffarpur] in noticing the mistakes in the first mathematical question paper for the last F. A. Examination, necessitating re-examination of the candidates, asks why "mistakes which have become so frequent could not be avoided?" The question papers for the last Entrance Examination also contained several misprints.

TIRHUT SAMACHAR,
Apl. 5th, 1909.

16. Complaints are being received, writes the *Soltan* [Calcutta] of the 9th April, to the effect that the papers on Persian in the last Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University were extraordinarily stiff. Persian is the national language of Musalmans, but it is a wonder that 90 per cent. of Musalman students taking up Persian as their second language get plucked in it. The cause of this lies in the want of systematised text-books, in the incompetence of most Persian teachers and most of all in the pedantry of examiners, who in setting questions do not at all take into account the capabilities of the examinees. Musalman students are being consequently obliged to study Sanskrit instead of Persian. This year in the Mymensingh centre, out of 64 Musalman examinees 54 appeared in Bengali, 1 in Arabic and only 9 in Persian. This is a deplorable state of affairs, and it is hoped that the matter will receive proper consideration at the hands of the authorities concerned.

SOLTAN,
Apl. 9th, 1909.

17. Referring to the degree of the Doctors of Literature conferred on Lord Minto by the Punjab University the other day the *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 10th April does not understand if the grace lay in the giving or achieving of the same.

HINDI BANGAVASI,
Apl. 10th, 1909.

(f)—Question affecting the land.

18. The *Nihar* [Contai] of the 6th April publishes the following on the Survey and Settlement operations in the Midnapore district:—

NIHAR,
Apl. 6th, 1909.

Alleged irregularities in the Survey and Settlement in the Midnapore district. Of all the irregularities in the Survey and Settlement operations, the most serious is that in connection with those who are known as *bhagchasis* or men who cultivate the fields in return for a share of the crops grown by them as their wages. These men have received *parchas*, but Government never intended or ordered that they should be given *parchas*. This innovation has given rise to endless confusion. The Survey and Settlement Manual lays down that tenants should be granted *parchas*, which are manifestly intended for tenants as such, but not for men who like the *bhagchasis* are mere hired tillers of the lands but have no sort of right in them. These men having received *parchas*, have begun to quarrel with the land-holders, and ruinous litigation has been the result.

The idea that the *bhagchasis* should be treated as *raiya*s is ridiculous. In order to ascertain the rights of tenants in the land under the law, the prevailing local custom should, first of all, be taken into account. Instead of doing so, the Settlement Officers have entertained a wrong idea and are ruining the tenants. The custom of having the lands cultivated by the *bhagchasis* has prevailed in these localities from time immemorial, but they thereby never acquired any rights in the lands they cultivated, nor were these lands ever attached or sold for their debts. That the *bhagchasis* cannot be regarded as tenants, will appear from the following considerations: They receive grains from the owners of the lands to be used as seed, and are not permitted to take away half the produce of the fields cultivated to their homes except with the permission of the owners. If they fail to cut the crops at harvest time, the landlord himself takes away the whole of the crops to his house. They are not held responsible, if after proper cultivation the crops fail from any cause, and the landlord is at liberty to lease out his lands to another man. They are not given any rent-receipts, and when every year the contract is made with them for cultivating the lands, it is made for one year, and it settles only the wages that they will get for their labour. From these facts it will be plain that the *bhagchasis* are not tenants at all, but are mere cultivators of lands.

without any right in them. The literal meaning of the term *bhagchasi* is somewhat misleading, and the present confusion is the result of ignorance on the part of inexperienced officers who have received imperfect University education.

In Bihar these cultivators of the soil have right in the lands they cultivate. But it is otherwise in Midnapore. The custom prevailing in each is different.

At the time of attestation the statements made by the cultivators have been accepted, while those of the landlords and the documents produced by them have been disbelieved. As a result of the litigation that ensued, the cultivators have come to grief having had to bear the costs. The Settlement Courts attempted to make the *bhagchasi* a tenant, but the Civil Courts have upset their decisions. Why have these men been put to so much trouble for nothing?

(h)—General.

BANGABANDHU,
Apl. 6th, 1909.

19. The *Bangabandhu* [Calcutta] of the 6th April urges the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam to conciliate public opinion by releasing Liakat Hossein.

patriotic Moulvi is guilty, his age calls for an exercise of the prerogative of mercy in his case as in that of Durga Charan Sanyal.

24-PARGANAS
VARTAVANA,
Apl. 6th, 1909.

20. The *24-Parganas Vartavaha* [Bhowanipore] of the 6th April pays a high tribute of praise to Mr. Roe, the District Judge, and Mr. Beachcroft, Additional District and Sessions Judge of Alipore, for the warm sympathy they have shown towards the late Babu Bhabataran

Ghose, Peshkar, by strongly recommending his family to Government for a suitable provision. Babu Bhabataran as Peshkar of Mr. Beachcroft, was doing very valuable and faithful service in connection with the Alipore Bomb case, and it is believed that the strain entailed upon him by the arduous work he had to do, broke down his health and brought about his premature death. The writer hopes that Government will see that the helpless widow and her children are taken care of.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
Apl. 7th, 1909.

21. Referring to the Bengal Budget the *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 7th April is sorry to find that the Government of Bengal has allotted only four and-a-half lakhs

of rupees for sanitation although lakhs on lakhs of men die of malaria, small-pox, cholera and plague every year in this province. The paper considers the amount of eighty-four lakhs of rupees allotted to the police as too excessive and quite unnecessary for the repression of a handful of unruly boys. The paper also takes exception to the small grant towards education, and concludes the article by condemning the new regulations of the University which have made education very costly.

NAYAK,
Apl. 8th, 1909.

22. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 8th April is glad that Government has granted permission to the son of Krishna Kumar Mitter to see his father and hopes that a similar concession will be made to the other deportees as well.

HITAVADI,
Apl. 9th, 1909.

23. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 9th April cordially endorses the suggestion of *Capital* that Government should take advantage of the present improvement in the tone of public feeling in the country to release the deportees.

NAYAK,
Apl. 8th, 1909.

24. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 8th April warns Government of the serious discontent which will be caused among sepoys by the recent order that when on leave at home, they are not to carry arms without a permit from the local Magistrate. This rule overlooks the fact that in India religion and heroic traditions alike require a soldier to be always fully accoutred. Government will not be a loser by trusting men who yield up their lives in its defence. Let it not be forgotten that at least 50 per cent. of Indian sepoys choose their profession not purely from pecuniary motives but because they are soldiers by tradition and race.

25. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 9th April asks why the deficit of this year should be the largest in 50 years, heavier than that in years of unparalleled trouble like 1897, why the surplus of the past eight or nine years should vanish.

The fact is that the financial situation was unfavourable last year, and as foreshadowed by Sir F. Wilson, will be so next year as well. The prospect of the future is, in truth, dark enough to make us quail with fear.

Sir F. Wilson holds that the forecast of Indian Finance "is a mere gamble in rain" and is dependent on other conditions like world-commerce, etc., which defy accurate calculation beforehand. Indians, fatalists though they are by tradition, have still faith enough in the principle of individual will and effort to regard this passive yielding of an English financier to fate with amazement. We believe it possible to bring about a genuine improvement in Indian Finance given that the real causes of mischief at work are identified. And such of these causes as Sir F. Wilson laid stress on in Council the other day do not seem to us to be any of them the chief ones.

Coming now to details, the greater or lesser profit in railway revenue has been the deciding factor in bringing about a surplus or a deficit in the general Budget. With the working of these railways is therefore tied up the solvency of Government, and yet it cannot be said that the railways are very well financially managed. For example, in other countries railways are run with a view to promote internal commerce, and help nascent domestic industries. In India, however, they are constructed mainly in order that they may promote the foreign trade of the country. Looked at from the point of view of the internal trade, 10,000 miles of railways would be, on the authority of some Englishmen themselves, quite enough for a mainly agricultural country like India. Government has, however, preferred to construct 80,000 miles in order to promote the external trade of the country, and naturally therefore railway finance forms a sore puzzle whenever international commerce is languishing. If railways had been constructed to the moderate extent of 10,000 miles and had made it an object by cheap freights to encourage the growth of new industries in the country, Government would not now find the railways financially a burden and would have other sources of tax to tap besides the railways. At it is, however, Indian railways have been constructed mainly to benefit the foreign merchant, first by a system of guarantees of interest, and secondly and mainly by stimulating the cheap export of Indian raw produce and the sale of foreign manufactured goods. The Indian artisan is thus placed at a double disadvantage in his competition with the foreign manufacturer because of these railways. Indian Finances would be decidedly in an easier condition if Government had steadily pursued a policy of retrenchment and had fewer white elephants to support. The fresh taxation imposed between the years 1885 and 1898 and the currency legislation of 1893-94 were, however, the courses which actually commended themselves to Government with the object of relieving the financial stress. The currency legislation, in particular, ruined the cultivator by reducing the value of his silver ornaments, the only reserve to fall back on. The forcing up of the price of the rupee from 13 to 16 pence further checked the exports from India, and facilitated imports into the country from England. In spite of all the loss it inflicted on the ryot and the people, however, this currency legislation distinctly benefited Government by raising the value of the amount it got in taxes from the people. This coupled with the purchase by means of loans of some of the guaranteed lines and the consequent rise in railway income was the real cause of the surpluses during the past eight or nine years.

26. The *Mihir-o-Sudhakar* [Calcutta] of the 9th April publishes a communication in which the writer, a Mahomedan, is disappointed to find the Government prosecuting Muhammad Razanddin Ahmed and Abdul Monsur for publishing a new edition of the book entitled "Hindu Dharma Rahasya," or the Mysteries of the Hindu Religion, the latter being the eldest son of the author, the late Munshi Muhammad Meharulla. The book is based on Hindu religious books which the Hindus hold in high esteem and contains no personal attack. Why were not Hindu authors abusing the

Government prosecutions of Mahomedans for publishing a book against the Hindu religion.

HITAVADI.
Apr. 9th, 1900.

MIHIR-O-SUDHAKAR
Apr. 9th, 1900.

Mahomedans prosecuted? Will the paternal Government explain this invidious distinction? Let all true Moslems point out to Government those books written by Hindu authors which contain reflections on Mahomedans, and let them pray for justice.

HITAVADI,
Apl. 9th, 1909

27. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 9th April is sorry to see Mr. Gokhale supporting the scheme of Musalman representation outlined by Sir H. Adamson in Council lately, holding it as it does to be unduly favourable to a particular section of the community. The Reforms will not produce the good they ought to, unless this portion of it is eliminated and that relating to the creation of Executive Councils for the Provinces is restored.

HITAVADI,
Apl. 9th, 1909.

Thanks for Government.

28. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 9th April is grateful to Government for the post it has conferred on a son of the late Babu Asutosh Biswas.

HITAVADI,
Apl. 9th, 1909.

29. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 9th April strongly deprecates the recommendation of the Hobhouse Commission to grant additional powers of expenditure and powers to impose fresh taxes to Local Governments, believing if such powers are to be conferred at all, the Local

Larger financial powers for
Local Governments and the Hob-
house Commission.

Legislative Council should be vested with controlling instead of merely recommendatory financial powers. The present tendency on the part of all Governments, Local and Imperial, is to go on adding to official establishments on the plea of relieving over-worked officials, a tendency exhibited for instance in the creation of a new Commissioner for the Tirhut Division, a new Lieutenant-Governor for Eastern Bengal, a new Director-General of Archaeology and Education and in the bifurcation of some of the districts.

BANGAVASI,
Apl. 10th, 1909.

30. Referring to the observations made by the Hon'ble Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson in his last Budget speech in Council on the high prices prevailing in the country the *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 10th April writes:—

The Finance Minister practically said that there was no remedy for the prevailing high prices, and that the high prices were not, as was generally supposed, an unmixed evil, but that they did indirect good to the country. Thus we find that what Sir Edward Baker said in 1908, is now confirmed in all particulars by Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson. We have heard these official arguments for a long time and we have always pointed out their unsoundness. Government maintains that excessive coinage in the mints has no connection with the rise in the prices, and as a proof of this proposition, points to an average account for the last fifteen years. As regards the outturn, import and export of the food grains, Government always depends upon average calculations. But it must not be forgotten that "average" calculations are often misleading. Suppose a man has to ford a river. If, now, he depends upon the average depth of the river, he will most likely be drowned at a point where the depth exceeds the average depth. So with regard to the export and outturn of crops. The quantity of food grains exported can, no doubt, be accurately ascertained, but not so with regard to the outturn. The illiterate chaukidar supplies the daroga with an estimate of the outturn of crops, and the daroga, in his turn, improves upon the chaukidar's information and sends in his report. It is, therefore, very doubtful whether 20 crores of tons of food-grains are actually produced in the country; but it is certain that one crore and 14 lakhs of tons are exported. This latter quantity represents 26 crores and 18 lakhs of maunds of grains, which would supply at least 6 crores and three lakhs of people with sufficient food for a whole year. This shows that the food supply of about seven crores of men for one year is imported to foreign countries. Again, suppose that 20 crores of tons of grains are actually produced in the country, out of which only one crore and 14 lakhs of tons are exported. Why, then, with such a vast supply of food-grains in the country, famine is so frequent and devastating? The fact is that the outturn is much less than what is stated, which again is further depleted by the export. This is the true cause of the high prices. On behalf of the Government it is often sought to be established that the rise in the prices has put some middle-class men living on salaries to trouble, but that the bulk of the people is not in any way the worse for it.

Anglo-Indian newspapers also support this view of the Government. The *Statesman* has recently pointed out many advantages which the rise in the prices is said to have conferred on the population, and has tried to prove that jute gives the cultivators enormous profit and comfort. We have demonstrated the futility of these arguments again and again, and we are surprised that the Anglo-Indian newspapers have not eyes to see what all men see, viz., the abject poverty of the Indian people and their indescribable sufferings.

We are, however, quite certain that Government, in spite of its efforts to prove that the high prices are an indication of prosperity, keenly feels its disastrous effects. What was the cause of the falling off in the Government revenues in the past year? Government had to pay a large sum as grain compensation allowance to its officers during 1908-09. What does this indicate? Government has incidentally promised to grant higher salaries to its officers should the prices go on rising. May we ask, would that be just and impartial? The country does not consist merely of a few Government servants, nor can it be saved if only the Government servants are saved. In England the prices of food-grains have remained stationary for the last few years, is it not strange that the same thing should be impossible here? We are of opinion that an earnest effort should be made to discover the means, if there be any, to solve the bread problem.

31. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 10th April writes:—

BASUMATI,
Apr. 10th, 1909.

Causes 3 of the Reform Scheme.

Lords Lansdown and Curzon, who have all along been in favour of relying on "the men on the spot" and have been saying that Lord Morley is going to have the Reforms in spite of the protests of the persons who carry on the administration of India, will no doubt hang down their heads when they hear what His Excellency Lord Minto has recently said in support of Clause 3. It is indeed a great shame and a pity that a man of Lord Lansdowne's position can pervert the truth in this way. And as for Lord Curzon, who is, as it were an evil star which is exercising a most baneful influence on India, what need we say to him. If there were in England at the present time a statesman like Burke or Sheridan, Lord Curzon would have shared the fate of Warren Hastings for having lighted the fire of unrest in India by partitioning Bengal. Regardless of the protests of crores of men Lord Curzon cut Bengal into two, and then shamelessly tried to father the deed on Lord Amphill. Not satisfied with even this, he (Lord Curzon) is now putting obstacles in the way of those good men who are trying to put out the fire of Indian unrest by pouring on it the cool water of peace. And have the lashes of God and man failed to bring him to his senses? Many well-known and able statesmen who held high administrative posts in India, have all along been in favour of placing Bengal under a Governorship and Executive Council. But in his prodigious insolence Lord Curzon does not think their opinions to be of any value. But he should bear it in mind that Lord Minto is a much greater man than he is, and that Lord Minto's able administration of India during one of the darkest period in its history will perpetuate his name, which will be written in the annals of India in letters of gold. We have yet hopes that Clause 3 will be reinstated.

32. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 10th April characterises as impolite

BASUMATI,
April 10th, 1909.

The Hon'ble Mr. Miller and the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy.

the remarks made by the Hon'ble Mr. Miller in the course of his reply to the question asked by the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy regarding the alleged failure of the Government to act up to the recommendations of the Irrigation Commission. Mr. Miller, says the paper, had to admit the truth of Mr. Dadabhoy's statements, and it is a great pity that he (Mr. Miller) did not hesitate to pass uncourteous remarks on him in spite of all that. Such conduct is all the more blamable since it is the official members who enjoy the privilege of having the last say and have plenty of time to prepare their reply to the questions asked in Council, which have to be submitted to them before they are put in Council.

33. According to the *Chinsurah Vartavaha* [Chinsurah] of the 11th April

*CHINSURAH
VARTAVAHA*,
Apr 11th, 1909.

Civilians in India.

the large number of Civilians whom the Government employ makes a considerable drain on the public purse. The paper thinks that it is quite unnecessary to engage the

services of so many Civilians when there are plenty of competent Indians who can carry on the work of administration just as well. The paper, therefore, suggests that instead of swamping every department of the public service with Civilians, only as many of them should be appointed as are necessary for the efficiency of the administration.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

TIRHUT SAMACHAR,
Apl. 8th, 1909.

34. Referring to the relief works opened in several places of the Darbhanga district the *Tirhut Samachar* [Muzaffarpur] of the 8th April points out that though the lower classes are relieved to some extent by these works they are of no use in mitigating the sufferings of the poor middle classes who have no means of livelihood and would not consent to do cooly's work. Many of them are therefore silently dying for want of food. The scarcity of water has still more added to the distress in the districts of Darbhanga and Muzaffarpur. If the Maharaja of Darbhanga is good enough to turn his eyes towards the present state of affairs, the troubles of the people would disappear in no time.

As for the town of Muzaffarpur the climate of the place is bad and the pressing need of the place is a system of water-works which the paper hopes, will receive attention.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

NAYAK,
April 6th, 1909.

35. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 5th April has the following in an article headed "Where are the materials?"

"Where are the materials?"

Unless you can find a man who is sensible to pain you cannot get him to sympathise with you in your pain, nor can you find any remedy for your pain. Can you say that we have the sensibility to feel any pain? About nine per cent. of our countrymen do not always realise the fact that we are a conquered and subjugated people. Most of our educated men cannot fully see that having received a smattering of English education and taken to English civilisation and manners, we have sacrificed our society and religion, our self-discipline and manly virtues. How many of us pause to think that we are more improvident than poor? Every one of us, however, cares only for obtaining luxuries and living up to the standard of Englishmen. That is why we are for ever in want. No matter whether our monthly income is fifty or five hundred rupees, we have always the same distress and the same wants. This distress is not really due to a want of food, this distress does not manifest itself in heart-rending sighs of a man in pain, this distress is not due to the agonies of a conquered and subjugated people which consume them bit by bit like a fire burning slowly but steadily, but it is like the thirst and uneasiness which a drunkard feels for a short while after he has indulged in a long spell of dissipation. If one has money he can keep himself always well supplied with Western luxuries, just as a drunkard can keep himself always in a state of intoxication if he is rich enough to buy a drink whenever he wants. But none of us is rich enough to provide himself with such luxuries for ever; so a time comes when we find that we have spent ourselves up, the intoxication passes away and like the drunkard we fall into a state of lassitude and fill the skies with our laments for having no more luxuries to indulge in. This distress is never removed, and if it ever is that circumstance cannot promote the interests of our society, nor develop our manly virtues, nor help our religion. Who has ever heard of a nation being created and grown up out of the gratification of luxury and lust? Whether in Europe or in the great continent of Asia, whenever a new nation was formed at any place, millions of examples of total self-abnegation and rigid self-discipline were found to be at work. What makes man self-abnegating, why does he place himself under the strictest self-discipline, why does he throw his life to the winds as if it were a handful of dust? It is for the purpose of removing a terrible distress that man, who is naturally fond of worldly pleasures, struggles hard, disciplines himself and becomes self-abnegating. Unless man can feel

this terrible distress and silently suffer its agonies day and night, he cannot get over the temptation of worldly pleasures and become self-disciplined and austere.

Has any of us the capacity to feel this distress? Everyone of us takes immense pride in our past history, our Vedas and Vedanta, our philosophy and science, our Bhima and Arjuna (1), and our Rishis. There are innumerable other things which we boast of and feel ourselves glorified in describing to others. But have we the sensibility to feel the pain which, like a scorpion-sting, the memory of all this causes in us? Even after becoming the king of Mathura, Lord Sri Krishna used to faint away with grief whenever the memories of his old shepherd-associates came across his mind. But how many of us ever shed tears of blood when we are reminded of the sturdy nature of Hindu independence? Lashed into impatience by the memories of this, how many of us ever give up luxury and wealth? Patriotism is not something which can be enacted on the stage of a theatre, nor does it consist in a show of religiousness which serves as a cloak, as it were, for luxury and lust. Society, nationality and religion are not commodities which a tradesman may deal in, they are like a spark of fire which bursts out into a blaze though it may be covered up by a piece of cloth.

Where are the men who have been overcome with grief, pain and suffering and have been cheated? Where are they whose warm sighs dry up the balm of luxury sprinkled on their aching hearts? Living as we do within a dark cave amidst a forest of men in this great city, we cannot see or understand anything. That is why we cannot find out the materials we seek, that is why we fail to know the men to whom we can speak out our mind. When a man is scalded all over the body he becomes insensible to pain. And we are afraid that our social body maybe similarly scalded and may have lost all sensibility to pain, that a sort of paralysis may have come over it. How are we to explain that manly virtues cannot be developed except by religion, society cannot be formed without manly virtues, and without society no one can fully perform his duty to his country. Perhaps our present sufferings must have to be keener in order that we may become sensible to pain. Perhaps it is on that auspicious moment when under the strokes of the lash of Providence streams of blood will flow from our breast and back, that we shall come to our senses.

What then shall we do now? Shall we do what Advaitacharyya did before the advent of Sri Chaitanya, live in expectation and pray to God, "Come O Lord! and appear among us low mortals in your serene and graceful form, and preserve our religion which is but your gift? It is you who (in your incarnation as Rama) destroyed, with the help of an army consisting of human beings and monkeys, King Ravana who had vanquished Death. Ten times have you come to this sacred land and held your sports. It is your country and its work is for you to do. Unless you come to the country its religion and society cannot be saved; unless you come everything will go to rack and ruin". If a devotee prays to God in this way, day and night, year after year, his spiritual powers will be developed and God is sure to appear before him at his call. But the man who expects to do all this must be keenly sensible to his sufferings. But where among the Bengalis is that Advaitacharyya of the 20th century, that preceptor and protector of Bengalis at whose call the throne of God will shake? Where, Oh where is that great and saintly person, that suffering and yet thoughtful being? Where is that man the touch of whose hand will restore sensibility to the scalded limbs of the Bengali, and teach him to weep again, feel each other's pain, and heat the winds of the sky with their warm sighs? Where are the materials, the pearl beads of that necklace of pearls? Where, again, is the man who can string those beads into a garland?

36. The *Bangabandhu* [Calcutta] of the 6th April writes:—

Revival of agitation for self-government urged.

Very many of those who have been instructed in English and have read of the word Humanity are accustomed to glorify themselves upon their

BANGABANDHU,
Apr. 6th, 1909.

devoted adherence to the creed of cosmopolitanism, upon the fact that they look on the whole world with the same eyes. But for men who have not so far learned anything of patriotism or the love of their own land, which is only an instalment, so to speak, of cosmopolitanism, a love of the universe generally, the talk of cosmopolitanism, it like the rash desire of a new born infant to study at the M. A. classes at the Presidency College. Cosmopolitanism is unbecoming in Indians in these dire days for their native land. Let all first of all dedicate their minds and bodies in combination to the achievement of their country's good. Think always of the welfare of the country, always bestir yourselves in doing good to the country and bringing about its welfare. Apply your whole strength to the salvation of the country. Employ yourselves continuously in a mission to infuse animation into your country, to revive it when it is at the point of death, to clear it of all its inertia, sorrows and disgrace and to place respectfully the Mother, your native land, freed from all impurities, pangs of famine and luxurious passions, on the splendid effulgent golden throne of *swara* decorated with diamonds. Then you will see that we shall soon attain *swaraj*. Set up a tremendous agitation in every Province, claiming *swaraj*. Only then shall we see you giving a real exhibition of love of country. Do no wrong, commit no oppression, do absolutely nothing illegal. Let the mother-country be freed from all dangers and well-protected and only then can you naturally and with propriety talk the language of cosmopolitanism. Devote yourselves to an India-wide agitation on a large scale with the purpose of augmenting the beauty, prosperity and comeliness of your native land, of allaying partially the ravages of malaria and the pox, of preventing intolerable acts of injustice by the police, and occasional miscarriages of justice by judges, Indian and European, of making that most sacred, lofty and most beautiful ideal, the establishment of *swaraj*, accepted by India as the glory of the land. In our opinion even if *swaraj* in the shape of self-government on Colonial lines is first of all introduced into India, all the political power of the country would come under our control. But the question is, who is going to give us even the rudiments of self-government? Let it be known that the Indians want a radical change of the administrative machinery. We want to rule the country by representative assemblies. We want without delay a Parliament and Home Rule for India.

NAYAK,
Apl. 5th, 1909.

37. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 5th April (received on the 7th April) writes :—

Match-boxes with Tilak's
portrait on them.

A certain European firm at Kurrachi imported a quantity of matches with a picture representing Tilak on the boxes containing them. This circumstance raised quite a flutter among the local mercantile community. In fact the loyal feelings of the Kurrachi Chamber of Commerce were wounded to such an extent that it resolved to blackball the delinquent firm and to get it punished by law. Soon, however, it was found out that the offending firm was no other than that of Messrs. Forbes, Campbell and Company, the head of which, Mr. M. D. P. Webb, was the President of the Kurrachi Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Webb happened to be away from Kurrachi when the Chamber of Commerce was lying its scheme of punishing him. But as soon as he came back to Kurrachi and learnt all this, his rage knew no bounds, and as the Chamber of Commerce did not dare to act against him, it suddenly found out that there was nothing wrong in selling those matches, and so the matter was dropped. The matches are now commanding a wide sale without anybody considering such a thing as seditious. And why? Because in this case it is a European firm which is interested in the transaction. Who knows what the authorities would not have done if an Indian firm had been concerned? A certain Indian firm of Calcutta imported some pictures representing the Mother, and what a fuss was made over the matter. We take this report from *Capital*.

HITVARTA
Apl. 9th, 1909

38. The *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 8th April considers Lord Minto's giving away Rs. 1,000 to the priests of the Golden Temple at Lahore as a gift well worthy of the representative of the King-Emperor.

Viceroy's gift.

39. Under the heading noted in the margin the *Hivarta* [Calcutta] of the 8th April has the following on the Reforms Scheme:—

Reforms or quite the contrary.

At the time of the partition of Bengal the Conservatives were in power, a few months after changes in the political atmosphere of England brought the Liberals into power. This pleased our Bengal leaders but their happiness knew no bounds when they learnt of Lord Morley's appointment as Secretary of State, for they hoped that better luck awaited them in the changes that Lord Morley would make in the administration. In their excess of joy they failed to read his previous speeches on India or to remember the fact that whether the rule be Liberal or Conservative a subject country could expect no good fortune till it stood on its own legs. One cannot have the sight of Paradise unless one dies.

The reforms of which so much has been said of late can do us no good, and one would thank God, if they did no harm. The privileges secured by these reforms are three in number, viz., (1) increase of native members in the Legislative Councils, (2) prolonged debates on the Budget but with an official majority. The non-official members will have the power to ask questions on general administration which the official members will be bound to answer. (3) A Lieutenant-Governor may be replaced by a Governor and an Executive Council with a native member in it. The officials will form a minority in the Legislative Council, but the Governor will not be bound by the opinion of the majority.

So far the bright side of the scheme. Now let us look to the other side. The official majority will enable the Government to do as it likes. Even a whole year's discussion of the Budget will not give the Indians a hand in framing it. It is just like telling a man that he is the master of the house but he must not enter its threshold. The Indians will have the power to ask supplementary questions as the members of the British Parliament have, but the interpellations will have to remain satisfied with such answers as 'I do not know,' 'can't say,' 'don't remember,' 'cannot be answered in the interest of the public' and so on. If the two Bengals are united under a Governor there may be some saving of expenditure, but this expenditure will increase in other provinces, and the burden will fall on the poor.

No Indian enjoying the confidence of the people will be appointed to the Councils. Such being the case, the benefits of the scheme will go to Government which will have the advantage of attributing an unpopular measure to the native member who will then come to be looked down upon by his own countrymen; besides when the Government reserves to itself the right of veto the increase or decrease in the number of members in the Council is of little consequence.

The exclusion of convicted persons and deportees from the Council is due to the fear lest they should not side with the Government. If the members of the new Council are to get any honorarium, it would only mean death to the poor people who alone would have to find the money. When we find fifty millions of men do not even now get a single full meal every day, one cannot guess the number of those who will have to starve for providing this additional amount. Lord Salisbury is once reported to have said that if it was meant to bleed India, lancet should be applied to the spot where there was plethora, but the present measure is intended to extract blood from even the bones. The starving should be made to pay in order to make the rich live in luxury? Inscrutable are Thy ways O Providence!

Now to the real nature of the scheme. In the year 1907 Lord Morley, in his Arbroth speech declared, "it was sheer folly not to win over the Moderates to our sides seeing the clever activities of the Extremists." Recently he is alleged to have said, "Leave aside those who want complete independence, those who ask for a Colonial system of Government, may be satisfied with small reforms." His statements have been realised.

We have seen the separation of the Moderates at the Madras Congress and the Calcutta people have shown by their worshipping Lord Minto that they have been satisfied with the reforms. Of course the difference of opinion between the Extremists and the Moderates has grown wider but whether

Lord Morley has been pleased with the quarrel between the Hindus and Musalmans we yet do not know. This mischief in the form of reforms has been the doing of the Morley-Minto couple. We are inclined not to question it for there may be difference between the Hindus and Musalmans in religious matters but they are at one as regards all political questions. The split begins just where Lord Minto divides the word Indian into Hindus and Musalmans. Seeing the Hindus silent the Musalmans took up the opportunity thus offered to score a point. So the Moslim League here and Mr. Amir Ali in England suggested to the authorities that it was only owing to the Muhammadans that the English could keep their footing in the country at this critical time, and if they were not given some more powers they, few as they were, would not be able to support the English against the majority of the Hindu opinion. Well, what does a blind man want? Of course the sight of his two eyes. "You will support us? Very well, have more powers." But no sooner Mr. Ameer Ali asked for the appointment of a Musalman in the Executive Council of the Government of India, Lord Morely became suspicious lest the Hindu and Musalman members may combine to interfere in the administration, i.e., lest the Musalman member instead of saying ditto to what Government proposed may not begin to consider what is good or bad for his country, and in this way begin to offer opposition to the measures of Government jointly with the Hindu member. In that case one-third of the Council would be always in the opposition which could not be the case when there was only one member on the Council.

Our regret is that our Hindu brethren should not have understood this trick of the Government and have protested against separate election of the Mahomedans. It must be noted here that our contemporaries the "Musalman" and the "Musalman Leader" warned their brethren against partaking of the bitter fruit of division and animosity. The opposition to this measure culminated in that farce which was played in the Town Hall in Calcutta the other day when the few Musalmans left the meeting in a body as the amendment of the Hon'ble Maulvi Shams-ul-Huda fell through.

The question to be considered now is if Lord Morley's scheme is a reform or the contrary? If our countrymen do not understand such bare truths the good of the country should be considered a thing of the past. When the Mahomedans did not like to work jointly with us it was no wisdom to try to gain them over by force. The duty of the Hindus at such a time was to tell the Mahomedans that they were pleased to see them getting more powers but their only request was to see through the trick (*lit.* it was not a spoon but a ladle), and never to help in any attempt to injure the country, considering the same to be a sacred duty. If Morley-Minto initiated a mischievous policy the Hindus have, through want of foresight, only given it their support. Reforms resulting in a division between the Hindus and the Mahomedans are no reforms at all. Besides, they mean death to the poor subjects. Those gentlemen alone understand the value of these reforms who have had to pay for them. The well-wishers of the country like the universally honoured Mr. Tilak and Babu Aswini Kumar Dutt are suffering and we are consoling ourselves with these Reforms! Good God! Even the golden Himalaya turns to dust in time.

HITAVARTA,
Apl. 8th, 1909.

40. Seeing that Messrs. Gokhale and Sinha are going to attend this Conference the *Hitavarta* [Calcutta] of the 8th April can what farce will be played there, both the above gentlemen being anti-nationalists, and tells its readers to remember that Mr. Sinha who is going to preside at the Conference is no other than one of the arch-alanders of the honoured Tilak.

NAYAK,
Apl. 8th, 1909.

41. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 8th April, after bearing testimony to the supreme capacity of the Englishmen, which is evidenced by the mere conditions of their rule in India, goes on to argue that the success of the Madrasses and the Parsees under the British rule is proof that the Bengali has only himself to thank for his present poverty. Bengalis when criticising Government forget that the English are men, not gods or incarnations of selflessness. Let them even now take care of their own and they may yet return to affluence.

42. Referring to the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale's remarks on railway expenditure in the course of his speech on the Budget in the Imperial Council the *Star of India* [Arrah] has the

The Budget.

following:—

No doubt the remarks of the Hon'ble Member deserve due attention. Frequent famines in the country have reduced the people to a very miserable condition. People would have been more benefited if the amount provided for railways had been diverted to the construction of canals; besides, it would have brought in more revenue to the Government. In the time of Shaista Khan rice was selling at 8 maunds per rupee in Bengal, now it is selling at 8 seers for the rupee. Eight years ago 16 to 20 seers of rice could be had for a rupee. The year 1897-98, when rice was selling at the present rate, was declared to be a famine year, but no such declaration is made now. The reason is, simply because the people have become used to this condition. The crying needs of the country are—(a) Primary Education, (b) Agricultural, Industrial and Commercial education, and (c) better irrigation system. If these are carried out the people would be thankful to Government.

STAR OF INDIA,
Apl. 9th, 1909.

43. The statement made by Sir F. Wilson during the Budget debate, that the fall in railway earnings is due to the fact that imports of foreign merchandise are lying mostly stored in godowns, is to the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 9th April an acknowledgment of the success of the *swadeshi* agitation. The officials expect that these stored goods will yet find a sale, but we believe this will prove a vain illusion. The Indians have now come to recognise wherein their interests lie, and they will strain every nerve to protect those interests.

The success of *swadeshi*.

HITAVADI,
Apl. 9th, 1909.

44. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 7th April endorses the suggestion of the *Musalman*, that in order that the Musalmans of Western Bengal may get the same special conveniences that have been afforded to Musalmans in Eastern Bengal, the Bengali-speaking districts of Western Bengal should be amalgamated with Eastern Bengal.

The Partition.

HITAVADI,
Apl. 9th, 1909.

45. Commenting on Sir H. Adamson's recent reference in Council to the lack of co-operation of the public with the police in this country, the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 9th April writes:—

The people and the police.

HITAVADI,
Apl. 9th, 1909.

Sir Harvey should be aware that the people distrust and fear the police like messengers of death. They believe association with the police to lead inevitably to trouble for themselves. Whose fault is it that such an impression should come to prevail? Take the recent treatment by the police of Basudeb Bhattacharyya when he was caught assaulting Sir W. Lee Warner. In India, Basudeb would have been at once handcuffed and assaulted, and his conviction would have been secured by any number of false witnesses being got up.

46. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 9th April makes the recent unique conduct of Mr. Kilby, Magistrate of Midnapore, the text of a sermon on the genesis of British rule in India. It insists that this rule was not based on conquest, but on the voluntary cheerful submission of the people of India thereto. This submission is an acknowledgment of the good qualities displayed by administrators like Cleveland, Ravenshaw and Yule, of the impartiality, self-reliance, forbearance, benevolence and mercy displayed by the early English rulers, of the munificent gifts made by retiring planters and merchants in the olden days to their native assistants, of the intimate share which Englishmen took in the daily life of the Bengalis in times past. Let rulers of the type of Mr. Kilby be numerous, and unrest would disappear from the land without any repressive measures and reforms being called for. The Indians are ready to pay worship to Englishmen, but priests like Mr. Kilby must officiate at this worship.

In praise of Mr. Kilby, Magistrate of Midnapore.

NAYAK,
Apl. 9th, 1909.

47. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 10th April thanks Mr. Kilbey for his noble self-sacrifice in risking his own life in order to save that of his chuprasie who had been bitten by a mad dog. Such an act of generosity and high-mindedness, says the paper, is very rare, especially among the Civilians. The paper prays for Mr. Kilbey's speedy recovery and wishes him a long life and prosperity.

Mr. Kilbey's gallant deed.

BASUMATI
Apl. 10th, 1909.

MINER-SUDHAKAR,
pt 9th, 1909.

48. A Mahomedan correspondent of the *Mill-Sudhakar* [Calcutta] of the 9th April points to the hostile attitude taken up by Hindu papers against the Mahomedans in connection with the Reform Scheme, specially against Messrs. Amir Ali and Syed Hossain Bilgrami, and calls upon his co-religionists to shake off their lethargy and agitate vigorously to defeat the selfish projects of the Hindus. The writer concludes by appealing to the Mahomedans to take steps to prevent the Hindus from interfering with their Quorban rites, and says that Government should be approached with a prayer for issuing a circular for the purpose.

BASUMATI,
Apl. 10th, 1909.

49. We were rather alarmed, says the *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 10th April, to find several "philanthropic" Englishmen busying themselves with the moral welfare of Indian students residing in England. An Association with Lord Ampthill as the president has of late been formed in England for this purpose, and we shall be glad if no evil comes out of this attempt to do good to the Indian students. No one can deny that, residing as they do in a foreign land, it is very desirable that the students should be kept under proper guidance and control. But to keep them under surveillance or to restrict their freedom in any way can never do good to them. It is a well-restrained liberty and a proper self-reliance which are the secrets of the success of the students of European universities, and we hope the students of the conquered land of India will not be deprived of these privileges.

BHARAT MITRA,
Apl. 10th, 1909.

50. There must be a good deal of beating of breast on the part of the English weavers, says the *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 10th April, owing to the very small advance indents for cloth for the next Durgu Puja holidays when the sale of *dhoties* in Calcutta is always the largest.

The same paper, in noticing the determination of the English manufacturers to go on producing cloth in spite of a small demand for it here asks, "what should now the determination of the Indians be in the matter of purchase", and says if the Indians were to make a vow not to touch for life a single thread of English manufacture the fate of their makers might well be imagined. It must be borne in mind that our determination has to face that of a living nation.

BHARAT MITRA,
Apl. 10th, 1909.

51. Referring to the appointment of Professor Thomas Arnold as a general advisor of Indian students, residing in England, the *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 10th April asks which is the remedy for unrest, an appointment like this or a pure administration?

BASUMATI,
Apl. 10th, 1909.

52. Referring to the reply given by the Hon'ble Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson to the question put in the Imperial Council regarding the present high prices in India, the *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 10th April writes:—

The Finance Member says that the high prices cannot be due to the export of food grains from India, for, according to statistics only six per cent. of the produce of India were exported during the years from 1904 to 1907. Sir Guy himself admits that such statistics are not at all reliable, and all of us know that they are based on the reports of illiterate village chankidars who never care to do their work properly. How then can the Finance Member be justified in basing his answer on such unreliable statistics? The fact is that cultivators often grow jute and other things in the place of rice and other food-grains in order to make more profit thereby, and thus the supply of food-grains is steadily going down though the demand remains the same. Hence, the prices are rising every year. There are also other causes at work, viz., the establishment of commercial relations with richer countries, the depreciation of the Indian currency, the circulation of more money than is required in the present state of exchange in the country, and the ruin of the country's industries. If the export of food grains had been the only cause of the rise of prices, an export of six per cent. of the country's produce in three years would not have, as it has done, raised the price of food-stuff by twenty-five per cent.

NAVAK,
Apl. 12th, 1909.

53. In announcing the incoming of the new Bengali year, the *Navak* [Calcutta] of the 12th April looks back, with a heavy heart, on the ancient days of happiness, splendour

and prosperity for the Hindus when Sri Krishna flourished in Brindaban, days full of joy and sweetness, of love and beauty, of peace and of plenty. The near past of the Hindus has been full of troubles and the present likewise is full of suffering, so that the future naturally appears dark and frightful to them. In the midst of this dismal prospect, the memory of their ancient days of glory and greatness is enchanting and life-inspiring. But at the same time it causes an excruciating pain to their hearts and strikes them with a terror for the future by holding before their eyes a picture of their present smallness. It is true that the sufferings of the present are due to the folly of the past and that one cannot go against the tide of time. But still at the end of the year when a review of the past is taken, the half-forgotten ancient days of glory loom before the mind, filling it with sorrow and despair. In this condition one desires to wipe off the present and the future and hide oneself in the past, that glorious and happy past of which a golden picture is drawn in the Puranas. When one recalls to one's mind the charm of the long string of the stories dealing with the carrying off of maidens from Rukmini to Sanjuktā, the glory of the tales of heroism from Raghu's conquests to the battle of Tirourī and the sweet faces of charming ladies from Satyabhama to Vilasvati, the queen of Harshavardhana, one becomes inclined to hide one's face in the womb of the past and weep. But do not weep. The wail of lamentation which was raised by Kaurava ladies after the great battle of Kurukhetra still leaves India a desert as it were. Panipat, Thaneswar, Umbala, Delhi; nay, the whole of northern India is a vast grave, an extensive cremation-ground. The fire that has been kindled is a hundred times more extensive than what raged in the field of Kurukhetra, and the wail of females that has been raised is immensely more heart-rending than the piteous cry in crores of Kurukhetra stories. One does not, therefore, become inclined to add to this volume of weeping. But one must nevertheless, ponder and ruminate on the past, for in that alone lives the only solace of this fallen, conquered, fossilised, luxury-ridden and deaf people.

54. The Government reply to the question of ever-growing prices of food, stuff in this country, observes the *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 12th April, was quite in keeping with the replies given on similar occasions before. The present Finance Minister supported his predecessor in office, Sir Edward Baker that export has nothing to do with the rising prices, since taking the average of a number of years it was found that no more than six per cent of the total produce was exported from this country. How can the averages and percentages satisfy the people asks the paper, as they do not understand its significance, although it is the most potent weapon in the hands of Government to demolish the arguments of the unofficial members. There are fat years and lean years. Is it proper then that the quantity exported should come up to the average even in lean years? To illustrate its meaning the paper cites the case of a river which is taken to be of a certain average depth and asks what the fate of the man would be who, relying on this average depth were to attempt to cross the river at a point where the water was the deepest?

55. While several men belonging to the late ex-Amir Sher Ali's party are under arrest in Afghanistan says the *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] on the 12th April the Viceroy invited his son Sirdar Yukub Khan residing in this country for the last twenty-one years to lunch with him the other day at Lahore.

HINDI BANGAVASI,
Apl. 12th, 1909.

HINDI BANGAVASI,
Apl. 12th, 1909.

HINDI BANGAVASI,
Apl. 12th, 1909.

URIYA PAPERS.

56. A correspondent of the *Uriya and Napasambad* [Balasore] of the 24th February points out that the entire Public Works Department as also many non-official gentlemen are sorry to learn that Rai Krishna Chandra Banerji Bahadur, the retiring Engineer. He was an ornament of the department and his services were appreciated by the Government. He has invented a calculating machine for which he has obtained a patent from the Government of India.

URIYA AND
NAPASAMBAD,
Feb. 24th, 1909.

URITA AND
NAVASAMBAD,
Feb. 24th, 1909.

57. The *Uriya and Navasambad* [Balasore] of the 24th February states that two houses in the Balasore town were destroyed by fire.
A fire in Balasore.

SAMBALPUR
HITAISHINI,
Feb. 27th, 1909.

58. The *Sambalpur Hitaishini* [Bamra] of the 27th February regrets to learn that the relations between the Raja of Manjusa in Ganjam and his subjects have become so strained and embittered that the latter are determined to stop payment of rent or revenue. It is said that a high assessment of rent has led to this state of things.
Strained relations between the Raja of Manjusa and his subjects.

SAMBALPUR
HITAISHINI,
Feb. 27th, 1909.

59. The *Sambalpur Hitaishini* [Bamra] of the 27th February states that rice sells at 17 seers per rupee at Bagolia in Angul.
Price of rice in Sambalpur.

SAMBALPUR
HITAISHINI,
Feb. 27th, 1909.

60. The *Sambalpur Hitaishini* [Bamra] of the 27th February states that there was a shower of rain in Bamra.
The weather in Bamra.

SAMBALPUR
HITAISHINI,
Feb. 27th, 1909.

61. The *Sambalpur Hitaishini* [Bamra] of the 27th February states that the temperature is rising in Barpali.
The weather in Barpali.

SAMBALPUR
HITAISHINI,
Feb. 27th, 1909.

62. The *Sambalpur Hitaishini* [Bamra] of the 27th February states that the British Government has already established Agricultural Farms in different parts of Bengal, where steps are taken to teach the agriculturists improved methods of agriculture, and that it is time to introduce those methods into the Garjat States in Orissa.
Proposed introduction of improved agricultural methods into the Orissa Garjats.

SAMBAD VAHIKA,
Mar. 4th, 1909.

63. The *Sambad Vahika* [Balasore] of the 4th March is of opinion that the Hindus and Muhammadans should sink all their petty differences and have a mixed electorate in connection with the new reform scheme, as their civic interests are same and identical. Petty causes of difference must not stand in the way of the formation of the Indian Nationality.
A mixed electorate in connection with the new reform scheme recommended.

SAMBAD VAHIKA,
Mar. 4th, 1909.

64. Referring to the question of Mr. Dadabhoy in the Indian Legislative Council, regarding the high prices of food-stuffs in India, the *Samvad Vahika* [Balasore] of the 4th March points out that though the matter is engaging the attention of the Government of India, there are certain phases of that question which should engage the attention of the public. Some are inclined to think that the high prices affect the salaried classes only, but this is not correct. All classes of the Indian population, whether rich or poor, are more or less affected by the ruling prices of food-stuffs in the country. It is a well-known fact that the high price of rice, which is the main article of food, causes the prices of other articles of food to rise. Thus the agriculturist, who may have been benefited by the high price of rice, is compelled to purchase other necessities of life at higher prices. The high price of rice is moreover a temptation to the agriculturist to sell off his whole stock. When he is thus tempted to sell off his stock, he becomes the greatest sufferer in the end. The constant export of rice makes its price high, while imperial interests prevent the Government from putting any check on this export. It is therefore necessary that some measure should be devised to place the food-stuffs within the purchasing power of each unit of the population.
Mr. Dadabhoy on the high prices of food stuffs in India.

SAMBAD VAHIKA,
Mar. 4th, 1909.

65. The *Samvad Vahika* [Balasore] of the 4th March states that there was a shower of rain in the north-west of Balasore.
The weather in Balasore.

SAMBAD VAHIKA,
Mar. 4th, 1909.

66. The *Samvad Vahika* [Balasore] of the 4th March states that rice sells at 12 seers per rupee in Balasore.
Price of rice in Balasore.

GARJATBASINI,
Mar. 6th, 1909.

67. The Bhubaneswar correspondent of the *Garjatbasini* [Talcher] of the 6th March states that rice sells at Bhubaneswar at the rate of 10½ seers and paddy at 22½ seers per rupee.
Price of rice in Bhubaneswar.

68. The *Garjatbasini* [Talcher] of the 6th March states that the Chief of Talcher is always on the right path and is always eager to introduce some useful and solid reforms into the community over which he presides. He has recently resolved to send five girls from Talcher to Cuttack to be educated at the Ravenshaw Girls' School at the cost of his State. This is a bold step and clearly shows that the people of Talcher are imbued with progressive views. The writer thanks the Chief of Talcher for showing a good and bright example to the Uriya nobility for adoption.

GARJATBASINI,
Mar. 6th, 1909.

69. The *Garjatbasini* [Talcher] of the 6th March states that the tiger-scare in Dhenkanal, tiger-scare still prevails in Dhenkanal.

GARJATBASINI,
Mar. 6th, 1909.

70. The *Garjatbasini* [Talcher] of the 6th March states that several houses were burnt down in Gangapara, in Bhubaneswar.

GARJATBASINI,
Mar. 6th, 1909.

71. The *Garjatbasini* [Talcher] of the 6th March gives an account of the warm reception which the people of Talcher granted to the Proprietor of Kanika, who had the goodness to pay a flying visit to the Talcher State.

GARJATBASINI,
Mar. 6th, 1909.

The Proprietor of Kanika in Talcher. The pupils of the Talcher school, led by the Talcher Young Men's Association, presented an address to which Kanika gave a suitable reply. This interchange of cordial views between one Uriya Chief and another is calculated to promote the healthy tone of the Uriya society.

72. The *Utkalbarta* [Calcutta] of the 6th March is sorry to state that 876 persons died of small-pox in Calcutta within a short period, between 4th January and 30th February, and that such a high rate of mortality was never seen in the last fourteen years. The Calcutta Municipal Corporation is trying its best to put a check on the spread of this fell disease.

UTKALBARTA,
Mar. 6th, 1909.

73. The *Utkalbarta* [Calcutta] of the 6th March states that, while five thousand men and women were being entertained by a *Jatra* performance at Gosaipara, in Thana Kumbhartola near Calcutta, the temporary roof under which the persons had been collected took fire by accident, and was burnt to ashes in a short time. It is said that about 400 persons were more or less injured.

UTKALBARTA,
Mar. 6th, 1909.

74. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 6th March thanks the Government of India for its wise action in deferring the abolition of the law classes from the Bihar National, Bhagalpur and Midnapore Colleges till the foundation of the University Law College, and observes that the discontent arising from the hasty action of the University authorities has, to a great extent, been removed. It is a pity that this generous treatment was not accorded to the Ravenshaw College, Cuttack, whose law classes were abolished to the great injury of many students in Orissa.

UTKALDIPIKA,
Mar. 6th, 1909.

75. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 6th March states that the residents of Bakharpur mauza, in Thana Jagatsingpur, in district Cuttack, want to raise the status of their Upper Primary School to that of a middle institution, and are willing to bear a portion of the additional cost. They have more than once applied to the local authorities for help but neither the Cuttack District Board nor the educational authorities have done anything in the matter. Their early attention is drawn to this important subject.

UTKALDIPIKA,
Mar. 6th, 1909.

76. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 6th March states that the Cuttack General Hospital under the supervision of Mr. Waters has been considerably improved and that certain diseases peculiar to Orissa are being successfully treated. The writer exhorts the public to avail themselves of the good and successful treatment which they can invariably expect in this institution. Male and female servants of good caste have been appointed to suit the requirements of Hindu patients, while female doctors have been engaged to look after the female patients, who are also served by female students.

UTKALDIPIKA,
Mar. 6th, 1909.

UTKALDIPIKA,
Mar. 6th, 1909.

77. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 6th March thanks the Mahantas of Emar, Dakhin Parswa, Raghab Das and Uriya Maths for their donation of Rs. 10,000 towards the improvement of the Puri Pilgrim Hospital in honor of Sir Edward Norman Baker's visit to Puri. The Mahanta of Uta Parswa Math is similarly thanked for a donation of Rs. 1,750, by which a scholarship, valued Rs. 5 per month, will be created to help a Brahmin student in Puri to prosecute his studies in the Ravenshaw College, Cuttack. This scholarship will be named Baker scholarship to commemorate the visit of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor to Puri.

UTKALDIPIKA,
Mar. 20th, 1909.

78. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 6th March gives an account of the Kendrapara Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition, which, it is said, was eminently successful. More than a thousand exhibits were sent to the spot. About Rs. 2,000 were spent in all the proceedings in connection with the Exhibition. The success of the undertaking is mainly attributable to the untiring exertion and indomitable industry of Mr. Jyotish Chandra Dutt, the Secretary of the Exhibition Committee, who spared no pains to make the Exhibition an entire success. The volunteer party, formed out of the students of the Kendrapara Higher English School is also to be thanked for its unselfish labours in connection with the movement for a period of two weeks.

UTKALDIPIKA,
Mar. 6th, 1909.

79. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 6th March observes that the exposed character of the Etwa conspiracy must stand as an object lesson to those of the Indian rulers, who are tempted to put faith on the secret reports of faithless spies, who do not fail to stab gentlemen of merit and position in the dark. Khalil Mia, the police informant in that notorious conspiracy, has already been brought to justice. A good deal of Government money was wasted in engaging his useless services. Great credit is due to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces, whose penetrating eyes did not fail to probe through the mysteries, by which the alleged conspiracy was shrouded.

SAMBALPUR,
HITAISHINI,
Mar. 6th, 1909.

80. The *Sambalpur Hitaishini* [Bamra] of the 6th March is glad to learn that the Raja of Athgarh is paying a good deal of attention to improve methods of agriculture in his state. He has already introduced the cultivation of potato in that state.

SAMBALPUR,
HITAISHINI,
Mar. 6th, 1909.

81. Referring to the speeches delivered by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in reply to the addresses presented to him at Cuttack and Puri, the *Sambalpur Hitaishini* [Bamra] of the 6th March observes that His Honour has given good lessons on self-help and that the public bodies in those two districts should exert themselves to do something substantial before they go up to the Government for help.

URIYA AND
NAVASAMBAD,
Mar. 10th, 1909.

82. An anonymous correspondent of the *Uriya and Navasambad* [Balasore] of the 10th March suggests that the agents of an Uriya lawyer have induced the Mahantas of Puri to join together to defend their interests as likely to be affected by Dr. Ghose's religious endowment bill and have made a good profit out of the bargain. It is said that the Uriya lawyer will get 40,000 rupees as his remuneration. The editor, who has no correct information on the subject is inclined to put faith on the suggestion of the correspondent.

SAMVAD VAIKHA,
Mar. 11th, 1909.

83. The *Samvad Vahika* [Balasore] of the 11th March regrets to find that while all the important Indian races have begun to earn something by investing their capitals in *swadeshi* enterprises, the Uriya have neglected to take advantage of valuable opportunities that have offered themselves in the course of the last three years. Their leader Mr. Das has started a tannery, but it appears to be a losing concern.

SAMVAD VAIKHA,
Mar. 11th, 1909.

84. The *Sambad Vahika* [Balasore] of the 11th March states that the Mantrimela in Mayurbhanj, which was visited by a large number of men and women passed off quietly and successfully under the efficient supervision of the Mayurbhanj police.

85. The *Samvad Vahika* [Balasore] of the 11th March states that the Maharaja of Mayurbhanj is creating discontent among his ignorant subjects by issuing orders to his sardars, ordering them to send the images of village gods and goddesses to the new museum, which he has started at Baripada. The Maharaja is known to be a Brahmo and this has made his subjects suspect that he is inclined to interfere with the practices and rites of the orthodox Hindu religion in Mayurbhanj.

The Maharaja of Mayurbhanj and his suspicious subjects.

SAMVAD VAHIKA,
Mar. 11th, 1909.

86. The *Samvad Vahika* [Balasore] of the 11th March states that a four anna mango crop is expected in Domepara in the Cuttack district.

The Mango in Domepara.

SAMVAD VAHIKA,
Mar. 11th, 1909.

87. The *Samvad Vahika* [Balasore] of the 11th March regrets that though all the seats in the weaving school at Serampore have been filled, Orissa has failed to send thither even one student for education and this in spite of the resolution of the Utkal Union Conference to establish a weaving school in Orissa. The leaders of Orissa are only proficient in recording resolutions to which no effect is given.

Orissa paying no attention to weaving.

SAMVAD VAHIKA,
Mar. 11th, 1909.

88. The *Nilachal Samachar* [Puri] of the 12th March states that Mr. Clark the new District Collector of Puri has made his mark in that district by giving fair judgments in certain appeals that came before him. It is expected that being an experienced officer, he will do a great deal of good to the people in the Puri district.

Mr. Clark highly spoken of.

NILACHAL
SAMACHAR,
Mar. 12th, 1909.

89. The *Nilachal Samachar* [Puri] of the 12th March states that the health of the Puri town is good.

Public health in Puri.

NILACHAL
SAMACHAR,
Mar. 12th, 1909.

90. The *Nilachal Samachar* [Puri] of the 12th March states that 80,000 pilgrims visited the Jagannath temple in the last Dol festival and that the rites and ceremonies were performed punctually without any difficulty or accident. The manager managed the temple business ably and carefully.

The Dol festival at Puri.

NILACHAL
SAMACHAR,
Mar. 12th, 1909.

91. The *Garjatbasini* [Talcher] of the 13th March regrets to states that the *Dalna* crop in Domepara in Cuttack has proved a failure through want of rain-water.

The Dolna in Domepara.

GARJATBASINI,
Mar. 13th, 1909.

92. The *Garjatbasini* [Talcher] of the 13th March states that the mango has failed entirely in Barpali.

The mango in Barpali.

GARJATBASINI,
Mar. 13th, 1909.

93. The Domepara correspondent of the *Garjatbasini* [Talcher] of the 13th March states that a black monkey is biting passengers who happen to pass through the garden, situated between Samantarapur and Padanpur in that state. The monkey looks like a bear.

A black monkey biting men and women in Domepara.

GARJATBASINI,
Mar. 13th, 1909.

94. The Domepara correspondent of the *Garjatbasini* [Talcher] of the 13th March states that a tiger is roaming between Nijgarh and Kusunda and is destroying cattle in numbers. This is mainly due to the restrictions imposed on fire-arms which have prevented the professional hunters from taking to their calling freely.

A tiger in Domepara.

GARJATBASINI,
Mar. 13th, 1909.

95. The *Garjatbasini* [Talcher] of the 13th March states that the Doljatra in Talcher was attended by more than 10,000 men and women and that the arrangements made by the Chief of that state to preserve the peace were excellent. Some of the gods and goddesses belonging to Dhenkanal and Angul were seen to proceed to Talcher, which shows that the people of different Gurjats are going to mix with one another freely, which was not the case before.

The Dol festival in Talcher.

GARJATBASINI,
Mar. 13th, 1909.

96. The *Utkalbarta* [Calcutta] of the 13th March states that rice sells at 12 seers per rupee in Balasore and and Talcher, at 10 seers in Cuttack and Puri and at 14 seers in Angul.

Prices of rice in different parts of Orissa.

UTKALBARTA,
Mar. 13th, 1909.

97. The *Utkalbarta* [Calcutta] of the 13th March thanks the Raja of Bara Khemundi for his donation of Rs. 10,000 towards the expenses of the boarding, attached to the College in Ga'jam.

Liberality of the Raja of Bara Khemundi.

UTKALBARTA,
Mar. 13th, 1909.

UTKALBARTA,
Mar. 13th, 1909.

98. The *Utkalbarta* [Calcutta] of the 13th March states that the whole of the village named Kadai in Killa Darpan was burnt to ashes by fire and that the male members of the families inhabiting the village being absent from home, there was nobody present to extinguish the fire.

UTKALBARTA,
Mar. 13th, 1909.

A fire in Thana Salepur in the Cuttack district.

99. The *Utkalbarta* [Calcutta] of the 13th March states that the village Dhenapara in Thana Salepur in district Cuttack was destroyed by fire.

UTKALBARTA,
Mar. 13th, 1909.

100. The *Utkalbarta* [Calcutta] of the 13th March is of opinion that wild elephants and tigers have caused great injuries to the agriculturists in the different Garjat states in Orissa and that steps should be taken to improve their sense of security, which has been rudely shaken by the untoward events of the last year.

The people of Orissa Garja's wanting in sense of security.

UTKALBARTA,
Mar. 13th, 1909.

Small-pox in Bhadrak. the Balasore district.

101. The *Utkalbarta* [Calcutta] of the 13th March states that small-pox prevails in Bhadrak in

UTKALDIPIKA,
Mar. 13th, 1909.

102. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 13th March agrees with its contemporary of the *Nilachal Samachar* in the latter's observation that the District Board of Puri has made itself open to the charge of neglect by not taking early steps to construct a road extending from Puri to Kanarak. Had there been such a road in existence, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, while in Puri, might have been conveyed to Kanarak by a motor-car.

The Puri District Board neglecting to construct a road between Puri and Kanarak.

UTKALDIPIKA,
Mar. 13th, 1909.

103. Referring to the posting of a punitive police between Dum-Dum and Barrackpur Stations. The punitive police between Dum-Dum and Barrackpur Stations.

Referring to the posting of a punitive police on the area between the Dum-Dum and Barra:kpur Stations, the *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 13th March observes that because the ordinary police failed to find out the perpetrators of criminal deeds in that part of the district,

it does not fairly follow that the innocent inhabitants of the locality should be required to pay the cost of an additional police.

UTKALDIPIKA,
Mar. 13th, 1909.

104. Referring to one of the conclusions of the Bombay Medical Congress which recently sat at Bombay, that many of the diseases in India are due to the existence of soiled water in different tanks and pools which lie in a neglected condition, the *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 13th March observes that this theory advanced by Dr. Ross agrees with the popular belief and is therefore entitled to consideration by Government. The old tanks in Bengal should be repaired and their water made fit for consumption by the people. The policy of Government and District Boards, which requires the people to bear a portion of the cost of the repairs is not good so far as the temporarily-settled estates of Orissa are concerned; for that province the state must bear the cost of repairs and pay it out of the profit it derives from the land revenue.

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UTKALDIPIKA,
Mar. 13th, 1909.

A case of jackal-bite in Cuttack.

105. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 13th March states that a woman died of jackal-bite in

Rajhansa in the Cuttack district.

UTKALDIPIKA,
Mar. 13th, 1909.

106. Referring to the resolution of the Utkal Union Conference, desiring to establish a weaving school in Orissa, the *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 13th March points out that since the conference has failed to do anything substantial in the matter, they ought to take steps to send a few students for education in the Government weaving school established at Serampore near Calcutta.

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UTKALDIPIKA,
Mar. 8 h, 1909.

107. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 13th March state that the Raja of Balarampur has succeeded in catching a tiger by the help of his wooden machine. This is his third catch.

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SAMVAD VAHIKA
Mar. 13th, 1909.

108. The *Samvad Vahika* [Balasore] of the 13th March complains that the want of a peon in the Domepara Sub-Post office is causing great inconvenience to the public in that part of the Cuttack district. The matter was brought to the notice of the postal authorities, who have not as yet attended to the complaint.

The *Samvad Vahika* [Balasore] of the 13th March complains that the want of a peon in the Domepara Sub-Post office is causing great inconvenience to the public in that part of the Cuttack district. The matter was brought to the notice of the postal authorities, who have not as yet attended to the complaint.

109. The *Samvad Vakika* [Balasore] of the 18th March mourns the death of Babu Binode Bahari Das, an Assistant Teacher of the Sambalpur Higher English School who died of small-pox that he had contracted in Calcutta, whither he had been on business.

SAMVAD VAKIKA,
Mar. 18th, 1909.
BOLPUR DISTRICT

110. The *Nilachal Samachar* [Puri] of the 19th March is of opinion that the construction of a road between Puri and Kanarak will cost about Rs. 30,000, and that the Puri District Board is not in a position to spend so much money on one particular road. The writer, therefore, requests Mr. Clark, the new Magistrate, to collect subscriptions from the Zamindars and Mahantas in the Puri district and to supplement the contributions thus received by a grant from the District Board fund and from the Government. The matter is respectfully drawn to the notice of the District Collector.

NILACHAL SAMACHAR,
Mar. 19th, 1909.

111. The *Nilachal Samachar* [Puri] of the 19th March is glad to learn that the Maharajah of Mayurbhanj has obtained the powers of a Sessions Court from Government and hopes that the Maharajah will use those powers in a fair and judicious spirit. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is thanked for conferring higher powers on a worthy Native Chief.

NILACHAL SAMACHAR,
Mar. 19th, 1909.

112. The *Nilachal Samachar* [Puri] of the 19th March is indignant to learn that the Puri Municipality is arresting cart-men and realising taxes from them through the agency of *mehters*. This action on the part of the Municipality may bring about very undesirable results as the entire Hindu community will resent the action of the Municipality with all its might. This action may be safely entrusted to men of higher castes.

NILACHAL SAMACHAR,
Mar. 19th, 1909.

113. The *Nilachal Samachar* [Puri] of the 19th March gives an account of the proceedings of a prize distribution meeting held within the premises of the Puri Zilla School which was presided over by Mr. Clark, the District Magistrate. The President distributed prizes to the deserving students and pointed out in the course of his instructive speech that the school, when transferred to its new site, will provide the students with a good play-ground. He thanked the *Brahman Samiti* for accommodating some students of the Zilla School in its boarding-house. He also thanked those benevolent and charitable gentlemen who had contributed to the poor fund by whose assistance some poor students have been able to prosecute their studies in the Zilla School. He also thanked those charitable gentlemen of the station who had offered extra prizes for the benefit of some deserving students of the school. The writer thanks the Headmaster and his assistants, who had worked hard to make the school successful in every way.

NILACHAL SAMACHAR,
Mar. 19th, 1909.

114. The *Nilachal Samachar* [Puri] of the 19th March mourns the death of Babu Surendra Nath Das, a promising ex-student of the Ravenshaw College, who died of small-pox, which he had contracted in Calcutta, whither he had been to prosecute his studies for a higher examination.

NILACHAL
SAMACHAR,
Mar. 19th, 1909.

115. The *Nilachal Samachar* [Puri] of the 19th March is of opinion that there were some mistakes in the English question papers that were set for those candidates who went up to the last Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University. The writer hopes that the examiners will deal leniently with the answer papers concerned.

NILACHAL
SAMACHAR,
Mar. 19th, 1909.

116. The *Garjatbasini* [Talcher] of the 20th March thanks the Raja of Bara-Khemundi for his liberality in contributing Rs. 10,000 to the Berhampur College Hostel, Ganjam and in establishing a *Dharmasala* at the Bara-Khemundi garh.

GARJATBASINI,
Mar. 20th, 1909.

BAMBAPUR
HITAIKINI
Mar. 20th, 1909.

117. The *Sambalpur Hitaiikini* [Bamra] of the 20th March regrets to note that the people of Orissa do not come forward to adopt improved methods of agriculture and are, therefore, unable to make their lands more productive. The educated men in the country should take the lead in this matter.

UTKALBARTA,
Mar. 20th, 1909.

118. The *Utkalbarta* [Calcutta] of the 20th March states that rice sells at 9 seers per rupee in Keonjhar, at 12½ seers in Athgarh, at 12 seers in Kalahandi, Gungpur, Banai and Dhenkanal and at 19 seers in Bamra.

UTKALBARTA,
Mar. 20th, 1909.

The prices of rice in the Orissa Garjata.

119. *Utkalbarta* [Calcutta] of the 20th March states that an old woman, belonging to village Nimapuris in district Ganjam is engaged in excavating several tanks in that district.

UTKALBARTA,
Mar. 20th, 1909.

Public health in Bamra.

UTKALDIPIKA,
Mar. 20th, 1909.

120. The *Utkalbarta* [Calcutta] of the 20th March states that small-pox prevails in Bamra.

121. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 20th March thanks His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, for setting Babu Durgacharan Sanyal, a prisoner in Jail, free though it does not like all the conditions imposed on his future movements.

UTKALDIPIKA,
Mar. 20th, 1909.

122. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 20th March thanks the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, for raising the status of the Dharacote Primary School in Ganjam. It is said that this school is manned by Uriya officers who teach English and Uriya. It is asserted that a few more schools of this type will benefit the Uriyas in the Ganjam District.

UTKALDIPIKA,
Mar. 20th, 1909.

123. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 20th March agrees with its Chanahata correspondent in thinking that the abolition of the Chanahata Middle English School and the transfer of its furniture to a neighbouring institution have taken the people of that part of the Puri District by surprise. The Managing Committee presiding over this institution had discharged its duties to the satisfaction of the Divisional Inspector of Schools, who had recorded favourable remarks in the visitor's book. The District Board and the educational authorities of the Puri District should explain their arbitrary action for the edification of the public. As the Chanahata Middle English School and its furniture were created by the joint fund of public and Government, the Government has no right to transfer the furniture of that school to another institution without the consent of the Chanahata Managing Committee.

UTKALDIPIKA,
Mar. 20th, 1909.

Price of rice in Jajpur.

124. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 20th March states that rice sells at 9 seers per rupee and paddy at 24 seers in Jajpur.

UTKALDIPIKA,
Mar. 20th, 1909.

125. Referring to the sanction of a temporary grant for the Bhagalpur Upper Primary School in Jagatsingpur in the Cuttack District, the *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 20th March alludes to a letter which the Deputy Inspector of Schools, Cuttack, has written on the subject and observes that the policy of the District Board is not to spend more money on education than what it is doing at present, which in other words, means that the number of aided schools in the Cuttack District must remain stationary. A new school can only receive a grant when an old school is abolished. The writer advises the District Board to give public notices when educational grants are available for distribution so that the people of the district may know when and whom to apply for the same. The writer further advises the people to make their own arrangements for the education of their children as it is useless to apply to the District Board or to the Government for any assistance.

UTKALDIPIKA,
Mar. 20th, 1909.

126. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 20th March states that a crocodile is committing ravages on both the banks of the Mahanadi at Niraj, where a woman was saved from its jaws by the exertions of a large number of men.

127. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 20th March states that a gang of thieves has taken advantage of the present tiger-scare in Patia in Cuttack to carry on their nefarious trade freely in the night time. *UTKALDIPIKA, Mar. 20th, 1909.*
- Theft encouraged by tiger-scare in Patia.
128. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 20th March states that fever prevails in the Jajpur Subdivision of the Cuttack district. *UTKALDIPIKA, Mar. 20th, 1909.*
- Public health in Jajpur.
129. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 20th March states that seven persons died of cholera in the Puri town after the Dole festival. *UTKALDIPIKA, Mar. 20th, 1909.*
- Cholera in Puri.
130. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 20th March regrets to find that the educated Uriyas in Orissa always seek Government employment. None cares for trade or industry. The result is that all the trades are in the hands of foreigners or ignorant Uriyas. This is simply deplorable. *UTKALDIPIKA, Mar. 20th, 1909.*
- The educated Uriyas seeking only Government employment.
131. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 20th March states that a woman in Naharkanta in the Cuttack district was killed by snake-bite while she was drawing water in the night-time. *UTKALDIPIKA, Mar. 20th, 1909.*
- A case of snake-bite.

RAJENDRA CHANDRA SASTRI,

Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,
The 17th April, 1909.

1947

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827. 828. 829. 830. 831. 832. 833. 834. 835. 836. 837. 838. 839. 840. 84

REPORT (PART II)

ON

NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending Saturday, 17th April 1909.

CONTENTS.

| | Page. | | Page. |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|-------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| I.—FOREIGN POLITION. | | (g)—Railways and Communications, including
Canals and Irrigation— | |
| Nil. | | Nil. | |
| II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION. | | (h)—General— | |
| (a)—Police— | | A notable feature of the Budget Debate ... | 107 |
| Police rule in India ... | 106 | The Lieutenant-Governor's speech at the Bengal Council ... | ib. |
| The Police and the people ... | ib. | The Budget Debate in the Council of the new Province ... | ib. |
| The duties of the Police ... | ib. | The Finance Minister on higher prices ... | ib. |
| The Burdwan Arms Act case ... | 108 | A remarkable contrast ... | 108 |
| Thefts at Deogarh ... | ib. | Muhammadans and Government ... | ib. |
| Further bomb outrage ... | ib. | The Burma Secretariat ... | ib. |
| The Goila Telegraph wire cutting case ... | ib. | The breakdown of the new Province ... | ib. |
| (b)—Working of the Courts— | | Finance in the new Province ... | ib. |
| The Karur sedition case ... | 108 | The Viceroy and the Hindu Sabha ... | 109 |
| (c)—Jails— | | III.—LEGISLATION. | |
| Nil. | | Nil. | |
| (d)—Education— | | IV.—NATIVE STATES. | |
| Nil. | | Nil. | |
| (e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration— | | V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF
THE PEOPLE. | |
| Nil. | | The Industrial development of the country and the responsibilities of the Government for its realization ... | 109 |
| (f)—Questions affecting the land— | | VI.—MISCELLANEOUS. | |
| Nil. | | Another outrage on the Eastern Bengal State Railway ... | 109 |
| | | The latest bomb outrage on the Eastern Bengal State Railway ... | 110 |
| | | The latest bomb outrage ... | ib. |
| | | The late Mr. N. N. Ghose ... | ib. |
| | | The Agarpura bomb outrage ... | ib. |
| | | The Swadeshi movement ... | ib. |

CONFIDENTIAL

Report (Part II)

NATIVE-OWNED INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN BENGAL

Week ending September 17th April 1955

CONTENTS

| | |
|-------------------------------------------------|----|
| 1. Introduction | 1 |
| 2. The Industrial Development of Bengal | 2 |
| 3. The Role of the Government | 3 |
| 4. The Role of the Private Sector | 4 |
| 5. The Role of the Community | 5 |
| 6. The Role of the Foreign Investment | 6 |
| 7. The Role of the Technical Education | 7 |
| 8. The Role of the Financial Institutions | 8 |
| 9. The Role of the Marketing Organizations | 9 |
| 10. The Role of the Research and Development | 10 |
| 11. The Role of the Training Institutions | 11 |
| 12. The Role of the Extension Services | 12 |
| 13. The Role of the Information Services | 13 |
| 14. The Role of the Consulting Services | 14 |
| 15. The Role of the Insurance Services | 15 |
| 16. The Role of the Transport Services | 16 |
| 17. The Role of the Communication Services | 17 |
| 18. The Role of the Social Services | 18 |
| 19. The Role of the Health Services | 19 |
| 20. The Role of the Education Services | 20 |
| 21. The Role of the Housing Services | 21 |
| 22. The Role of the Water Supply Services | 22 |
| 23. The Role of the Sewerage Services | 23 |
| 24. The Role of the Electricity Services | 24 |
| 25. The Role of the Gas Services | 25 |
| 26. The Role of the Telecommunications Services | 26 |
| 27. The Role of the Post Services | 27 |
| 28. The Role of the Air Services | 28 |
| 29. The Role of the Road Services | 29 |
| 30. The Role of the Rail Services | 30 |
| 31. The Role of the Shipping Services | 31 |
| 32. The Role of the Air Transport Services | 32 |
| 33. The Role of the Road Transport Services | 33 |
| 34. The Role of the Rail Transport Services | 34 |
| 35. The Role of the Shipping Transport Services | 35 |
| 36. The Role of the Air Transport Services | 36 |
| 37. The Role of the Road Transport Services | 37 |
| 38. The Role of the Rail Transport Services | 38 |
| 39. The Role of the Shipping Transport Services | 39 |
| 40. The Role of the Air Transport Services | 40 |

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

243. While admitting that there are good, honest and honourable men among the Police, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says it cannot be denied, that the people do not always

Police rule in India.

look upon the department as a blessing. The non-official members of the Bengal Council should have impressed this fact upon the Government with all their might, and enquired why this should be the case in Bengal, when it was quite different in England and other civilised countries. The other question they should have asked is, whether such a huge police force is really needed in Bengal; if so, why? Of course anarchism must be stamped out at any cost; but, then, is it not a fact that except for a handful of wretched hare-brained youths, who have almost all been virtually accounted for, and whose fangs have been completely broken, there is not one man in the country who does not regard their wicked and bloody deeds with horror and loathing? That being so, it may reasonably be asked why should not the strength of the police be considerably reduced, so that the pecuniary saving thus effected might be applied to various works of public utility so urgently needed in the interests of the rulers and the ruled? It is an unfortunate circumstance that, in the matter of the Police, the views of the Government and the people should differ so materially. Sir Edward Baker said with evident warmth that "the money must be found" for the maintenance of a strong police, and "it would be criminal folly" to meddle with it. Every one would agree with Sir Edward that if a costly police were indispensable for the benefit of the Province, the required funds must be found at any cost. But, it is urged, the people are of a different mind, and surely they should be allowed some voice in the matter. At least, in respect of the frequency of police lapses, about which there can be no two opinions, the people would have been delighted to have an assurance from His Honour that he would not let any misconduct on the part of a policeman go unpunished. The journal, however, entertains every hope that Sir Edward Baker will remove the evils of Police rule with a strong hand as soon as he is convinced of the fact that there is really no organized anarchical movement in the country.

244. In reply to Sir Harvey Adamson's complaint regarding the absence of that civic spirit in India which in other countries induces the people to co-operate with the police

The Police and the people.

in bringing offenders to justice, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* refers the Hon'ble Member to the report of the Police Commission for the causes which have brought about this estrangement between the Police and the people.

"In the deliberate opinion of the Police Commission, the police force, generally speaking, is tainted, more or less, with corruption, from Constable to Inspector. As regards the Superintendents, they are, 'with the rarest exceptions, upright men beyond the influence of corruption,' but, they are often not well educated, not intelligent, ignorant of the vernacular, and play into the hands of their subordinates. What better can be expected of a force which is under the control of such Superintendents? The bulk of the Constables and Sub-Inspectors, when on investigation duty, oftentimes harass innocent men in a cruel manner, while the Superintendents, being in their hands, have no option but to overlook their doings. The case is certainly different in England, and hence there can be no comparison between the attitude of the people towards the London and the Indian Police."

245. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* states that the chief difference between the views of the Government and the people on the question of the duties of the Police is that

The duties of the Police.

while the Government thinks that the main function of the Police is to detect criminals and secure their punishment, in the opinion of the people they exist merely for the purpose of affording protection to the innocent from the wrong-doers. The Police are condemned if they fail to detect crime. This is natural. But the question is why should crime go undetected? Is it because, as Sir Harvey Adamson observes, the Police get no help from the people? But why do the people refuse help to the Police? Is it because they look upon the Police not as their protectors but otherwise? If the

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
7th April 1909.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
8th April 1909.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
9th April 1909.

Police would do what the people consider to be their legitimate duties, in the way of protecting the weak from the strong, the innocent from the guilty, the people would do their duties by them too. The reform of the Police therefore means what may bring about cordial relations between the guardians of the peace and the general public.

INDIAN MIRROR,
10th April 1909.

246. According to the *Indian Mirror* the Burdwan Arms Act case and the Bighati dacoity case show how relentless is the pursuit of the Police in what may be called political cases. In the Arms Act case the three accused were eventually acquitted, and the question naturally arises as to who is it to be held responsible for all the worry, expense and hardship put upon them. As it is no longer the "police-man's friend," who is at the helm of affairs, it is expected that Sir Edward Baker will be graciously pleased to call for the records of the case. The journal is confident that His Honour will agree with public opinion which holds that the zeal displayed by the Police is of an ultra kind, calculated not to allay but to accentuate unrest in the land.

BENGALUR,
10th April 1909.

247. The *Bengalee* writes:—

Thefts at Deogarh.

"The other day we reported a case of a somewhat daring burglary at the house of Kaviraj Debendra Nath Sen at Bidyanath. Since then some other cases of a like nature have been brought to our notice. In about six months' time, we are told, as many as four cases of theft have occurred. What is remarkable in all these cases is the fact that the Police could neither prevent the thefts, nor trace the offenders. In one or two cases they are even said to have displayed a supreme degree of indifference. We hope the authorities will make an enquiry into this allegation, and will impress upon the Police the wholesome lesson that they exist solely for the protection of life and property. It is highly discreditable that not only should thefts be committed with frequency, but that when they are brought to the notice of the Police, the latter should either take no notice of the complaints or treat them with indifference."

INDIAN EMPIRE,
13th April 1909.

248. The *Indian Empire* asks why the people should be made to pay for the Police when the latter cannot prevent such outrages. It is a wonder that such an outrage could have been perpetrated considering that Agarpura is well within the zone guarded by the recently established punitive police.

INDIAN EMPIRE,
13th April 1909.

249. In giving a *resumé* of the proceedings in this case, the *Indian Empire* requests Sir Edward Baker to call for the records in the case as it feels confident they will prove to His Honour the urgent necessity of some check being put on Police zeal and "zubburdustism".

Burdwan Arms Act case.

AMRITA BASAR
PATRIKA,
10th April 1909.

250. With regard to this case, the *Amrita Basar Patrika* observes that the allegations against the police made by their own witnesses, though damaging enough, will hardly surprise the public. There is nothing very unusual in this kind of inventive ingenuity in the police. It has recently been seen how a complete chain of damning evidence was put up leading to a man's being convicted of murder and sentenced to death, such evidence being later on found to have been faked up. The Rawalpindi case is also an instance to the point. After such instances of fabricated police evidence, the Goila case hardly appears astonishing. It is hoped the Departmental enquiry ordered will be sufficiently sifting and exhaustive.

The Goila Telegraph wire cutting case.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

AMRITA BASAR
PATRIKA,
13th April 1909.

251. The *Amrita Basar Patrika* is not at all surprised that Mr. Justice Wallis agreed with Mr. Justice Benson's view of this case in preference to that of Mr. Justice Sankaran Nair. The main point on which the case turns—viz., the credibility of Police evidence (notes of the speech taken at dusk by two policemen) as against the evidence of respectable Indian witnesses for the defence—is of a nature which is not usually viewed from the same standpoint by Anglo-Indians and Indians. What is wondered at by the Indian public is that although the learned third Judge too was struck by the extraordinary similarity in the notes

The Karur sedition case.

taken by the pair of policemen, i.e., shared the doubts of Mr. Justice Sankaran Nair in regard to their reliability, yet his Lordship did not think himself called upon to give the benefit of the doubt to the accused. Apart from the points of law and principle raised, it is a matter not unworthy of consideration that the accused is a youth aged 18 years, and except in the present abnormal circumstances of the country, the making of such a boy orator the object of a State prosecution for sedition would have been taken as a sign of utter lack of proportion. So, if there had been an erring on the side of leniency in his case, surely the majesty of law would not have suffered.

(h)—General.

252. The *Bengalee* observes that a notable feature of this year's Budget Debate in the Bengal Legislative Council was the comparative shortness of the speeches delivered by non-official members, due no doubt, to the hint recently thrown out by the Lieutenant-Governor. At the same time it is worthy of note that the speeches of the official members were much more elaborate than such speeches usually are. The journal congratulates the Government of Sir Edward Baker on this whole-some departure; for it means, if anything, that that Government is desirous of taking the public into its confidence.

253. The *Hindoo Patriot* says that the speech delivered by Sir Edward Baker at the close of the Budget Debate will be long remembered for its sterling worth and the manly stand he made in favour of the creation of Provincial Executive Councils. The journal does not think it necessary to adduce any further arguments to justify the creation of an Executive Council. The words that fell from the present ruler of Bengal are enough for the purpose, and any attempt to bring forward supplementary arguments will simply mar the effect that has already been created by His Honour's convincing arguments.

254. With reference to the Budget Debate in the Legislative Council of the new Province, the *Amrita Basar Patrika* finds fault with the Nawab of Dacca for asking a number of questions which it would have been wiser for him not to have put, and which have done a distinct dis-service to the Muhammadan community of his province. Pushed to a corner, even a friendly pro-Muhammadan Government, with the traditions of the favourite wife, was compelled to pronounce more than once an opinion adverse to Muhammadan qualifications and the advancement of the community. Such questions teach a very significant lesson. They have been prompted very largely by the feeling which has been engendered by the concession of class representation. A bad principle works harm in a thousand different ways. The side-issues are often more harmful than even the direct ones. A section of the Muhammadan community is impregnated with the belief that it is a favoured class, and open appeals for special treatment, which would have been impossible before, are now made with unblushing assurance. The Government is not always able to comply with these requests. Disappointment and dissatisfaction follows, and thus Hindus and Muhammadans are both displeased and dissatisfied.

255. The *Hindoo Patriot* says it was universally expected that the Finance Minister when presenting the Budget this year would make some definite pronouncement on the steps the Government proposes to adopt with regard to the high prices of food-grains. But it is regretted that, that expectation has not been fulfilled. Moreover some of the utterances of the Finance Minister lead to the belief that the authorities are not much inclined to institute an enquiry on the subject, though it is admitted that it concerns the Government as much as the people. The journal is surprised at the Finance Minister's statement in reply to the popular demand for a Commission that Commissions are always expensive, not always conclusive, and are usually somewhat unsettling bodies. Though admittedly expensive, the utility of Commissions cannot be under-estimated. They may not often give the people any immediate relief, yet they throw much light on matters shrouded in darkness or obscurity.

BENGALUR,
7th April 1909.

HINDOO PATRIOT
8th April 1909.

AMRITA BASAR
PATRIKA,
8th April 1909.

HINDOO PATRIOT,
9th April 1909.

BENGALER,
9th April 1909.

256. The *Bengalee* considers it a remarkable circumstance that, unlike Sir Edward Baker and Sir Louis Dane, Sir Lancelot Hare had not a word to say about the reforms in his recent speech. Is His Honour then opposed to the reforms or any part of them? The contrast between the Lieutenant-Governor of this province and Sir Lancelot Hare is, indeed, too striking to escape the notice of even the most casual observer. Sir Edward Baker is not only warmly but enthusiastically in favour of the reforms. More than once has he referred to them, and he has never spoken of them except with feeling. Sir Lancelot, on the contrary, has not yet uttered one word in favour of them. One Lieutenant-Governor has called upon the Indian Civil Service in terms of the most passionate earnestness to loyally co-operate for the success of the reforms. The other has not even made a declaration of his own intention to co-operate for their success. The contrast is hardly very edifying and is not without its lessons. Sir Lancelot Hare could hardly have maintained such an attitude of indifference towards the reform scheme had he been ruler of a province with a vigorous press and a vigilant public opinion. Unfortunately one effect of the Partition has been to weaken the force of public opinion in East Bengal.

HINDOO PATRIOT,
9th April 1909.

257. Without the least prejudice or antagonistic feeling towards the Muhammadan community the *Hindoo Patriot* desires to say that their leaders are following a suicidal policy in asking the Government to make special concessions to them in matters of appointment to the public service. The replies given to such representations at the last meeting of the East Bengal Council ought to convince them that the Government is not prepared to give any such pledge. Such preposterous proposals can hardly be entertained by the Government of the country on grounds of political and administrative expediency. If any such favour is shewn to them, it will be only setting premium upon favouritism and depreciating the intrinsic worth of merit. The Government has already showed them much favour, and to ask for further favour in a similar direction is to cause an injury to their cause. If they try to push the matter further, they will be confronted with opposition, which is indeed not desirable. The Hindus will not sit idly when they will find that they are going to be deprived of what they are justly entitled to. The one would ask for fair competition and the other for special concession, and the latter may find in the end that nepotism does not always avail.

HINDOO PATRIOT,
12th April 1909.

258. The *Hindoo Patriot* hopes that the representation of the Rangoon Bar Association to His Excellency the Viceroy, the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma and to the Hon'ble Mr. Sinha, the Legal Member-elect in connection with the present state of the judiciary in Burma, will receive such consideration at the hands of the authorities, as its importance so pre-eminently deserves.

BENGALER,
9th April 1909.

259. According to the *Bengalee* the Budget Statement just presented by the Hon'ble Mr. Kershaw to the Council of Eastern Bengal and Assam reveals a most dreary prospect for the new Province and contains a most severe indictment of the Partition of Bengal. Such an utter collapse of an administrative machinery within so short a period of its installation is not only evidence of the deplorable inefficiency of the administration, but also proof positive of the absolute hopelessness of the forced arrangement. After three years of conflict, the Partition is found to be a huge failure, and the financial imbroglio in which the new Province has become involved can only be solved by a modification of the Partition.

BENGALER,
10th April 1909.

260. That the Government of the new Province is bankrupt is, says the *Bengalee*, as clear as anything could be, while, in place of efficiency there exists a pampered Police, a demoralised subordinate judiciary, a people sullen, discontented and divided amongst themselves and, lastly, an elaborate system of espionage. It is perfectly clear that even financial solvency will not make such an administration efficient, so long as other and more vital changes are not introduced. But doubtless solvency is as essential as anything else, and whatever Sir Lancelot Hare may say to the contrary, the Government ought never to have acted in a

manner so as to hasten financial collapse. If it thought an increase in expenditure necessary, it should have first found money or, at any rate, thought of the possible ways of raising money and then effected the increase.

261. The *Aurita Bazar Patrika* is of opinion that the address which the Sabha presented to His Excellency the Viceroy does great credit to its head, heart and patriotism. It did not mince matters in the least, and yet no exception could be taken to any of its statements, for they are all based upon solid and incontrovertible facts couched in refined language. The leaders of the Sabha have done a great service to the Hindu community, and to the Government too, by their outspokenness. Having secured the ear of the Viceroy, they would have egregiously failed in their duties had they not told the unvarnished truth to His Excellency. As for Lord Minto, he did not perhaps expect such plain-speaking. In Calcutta or elsewhere, no one had told his Lordship directly that the people had had their grievances; that the reform measure, which has so justly evoked grateful feelings in the country, had its serious defects; and that while the educated Indians were deeply obliged to the Secretary of State and the Viceroy for elevating the nation by appointing a worthy Indian like Mr. S. P. Sinha to a seat in the Viceregal Council, they were not justified in looking upon the appointment in any other light than a generous concession which was over-due, it being only a partial fulfilment of the gracious promise given in Her Royal Proclamation by the late illustrious Queen and reiterated by the present King-Emperor and his Indian representative in England, the Secretary of State. The Lahore Hindu Sabha was the first public body to remind His Excellency of all this. His Excellency was pleased to say, however, that though he did not expect that such things would be mentioned in a welcome address, yet his Lordship would be glad to reply to the points raised by them if the Sabha would submit a representation to him in the prescribed form. The Sabha thus gained a point, for the Viceroy has committed himself to consider their representation if submitted in a formal manner.

ANANTA NARAYAN
PATRIKA
10th April 1909.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

262. The *Hindoo Patriot* concurs with the opinion expressed by Mr. M. B. Dadabhoi that at the present moment when a great industrial awakening was visible in every part of the country, the Government must not be slow in taking full advantage of the circumstance. As industrial enterprise on European lines is a novel venture in this country, the people must be guided and helped to betake themselves to such ventures. The first step necessary to draw the people should be to ensure the dissemination of expert knowledge by the establishment at suitable centres of properly equipped technological colleges, with branches in the interior, and of institutes for the dissemination of commercial knowledge. The realization of this proposal will, of course, require large funds, but in the interests of the people the Government should not scruple to incur any expenditure that may be considered needful for the purpose.

HINDOO PATRIOT.
13th April 1909.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

263. *Apropos* of the latest bomb outrage on the Eastern Bengal State Railway, the *Bengalee* states that it can no longer be doubted that the community as a whole view with perfect abhorrence and hatred deeds of such a diabolical kind, no matter how great or how small may be the injury that they cause in particular cases. The public have spoken out in no uncertain terms, and the press has been unsparing in its condemnation of these outrages. It was time the Government realized that in dealing with deeds of this particular character the public are as helpless as the Government itself. The punitive police has been imposed in the teeth of popular protest, and a heavy burden has without any reasonable excuse been imposed on the local public. The journal would like very much to know what the punitive police were doing when the bomb was thrown. If they cannot prevent bomb throwing, why have they been quartered at all, and why should the people be called upon to pay for an expensive luxury which does no good in practice?

BENGALUR,
7th April 1909.

HINDOO PATRIOT,
25th April 1909.

264. The *Hindoo Patriot* fails to understand what object is to be gained by throwing bombs at random and thereby injuring a large number of innocent people. Railway travelling will become dangerous if such cowardly outrages continue to be committed upon passengers, and it will be necessary to place detectives in some of these trains to watch the movements of these miscreants. The services of the special police to guard the lines cannot be dispensed with, and with this double vigilance, such crimes ought to be put down in no time. While admitting the necessity of this police precaution, the journal thinks it will be an act of injustice to saddle the inhabitants of the locality in the vicinity of the line with the cost of the police charges. It is evident from the present outrage that the perpetrators of the crime cannot be the inhabitants of the villages on either side of the line, they must be outsiders who move about from place to place to evade detection. Most of the local men are clerks in Government offices or mercantile firms who after finishing their day's work find little time to indulge in politics, much less in anarchism. To make such people pay the cost of the police will be to punish the innocent for the sins of the guilty. The journal urges upon the necessity of special Police arrangements for the detection of the offenders, but at the same time requests the Government to consider the situation coolly and refrain from placing the burden on the shoulders of the innocent.

AMRITA BASAR
PATRIKA,
25th April 1909.

265. The *Amrita Basar Patrika* declares one cannot sufficiently condemn the bomb outrages which are proving a curse to the country. The recent outrage at Agarpara is mysteriously diabolical. It proves conclusively the utter helplessness of the public and the authorities in dealing with this kind of anarchical frenzy, which is imported from the West. In this connection the journal questions the fairness of the punitive police force being maintained at the cost of the villagers, when they cannot in any way be connected with the outrages. The wrong is all the more flagrant when the presence of the police force has failed to put a stop to the outrages. The journal trusts Sir Edward Baker will do justice to the villagers, who have been burdened with the cost of an additional police, which is pressing sorely on them.

INDIAN NATION,
12th April 1909.

266. The *Indian Nation* feels deeply grateful to His Honour, Sir Edward Baker, for his message of condolence on the death of Mr. N. N. Ghose. The journal states that the fact that Sir Edward has recognised in generous terms the character and ability of the deceased has been a great consolation to his bereaved family. The note struck by His Honour in the press communiqué will, it is felt sure, be echoed by those who knew Mr. Ghose best and understood the strength of his personality.

BENGALER,
25th April 1909.

267. The *Bengaler* regards the *Statesman's* account of the recent bomb outrage at Agarpara as not a statement of facts, so far as they are known with certainty, but rather as a series of conjectures. It refuses to accept the *Statesman's* theory that the bomb was thrown from a passing train and is at pains to show that circumstances point more to the belief that the bomb was thrown from alongside the line.

BENGALER,
10th April 1909.

268. The *Bengaler* draws the attention of the public to the success of the Swadeshi movement as testified to by the pronouncement recently made by Mr. Fazibhai Currimbhai Ibrahim, the Chairman of the Bombay Mill-owners Association, than whom no body has a greater right to speak with authority upon the Swadeshi movement. The movement has now gained a firm footing in the country, and it is the duty of all who love their country to sympathise with it. More Cotton Mills are required as greater output is necessary to meet the increasing demand for Swadeshi goods, and the journal calls upon its countrymen to follow up the movement which they have inaugurated, by starting industrial undertakings so as to satisfy the increasing demand for Swadeshi goods.

OFFICE OF THE SPECIAL
BRANCH,
41, PARK STREET,
The 17th April 1909.

B. S. Press—17-4-1909—12x—14—J. A. C. W.

G. C. DENHAM,
Spl. Asst. to the Deputy Insp.-Genl.,
of Police, Bengal.

CONFIDENTIAL.]

[No. 17 of 1909.]

REPORT

NATIVE PAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending the 24th April 1909.

CONTENTS.

| | PAGE. | | PAGE. |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| I.—FOREIGN POLITICS. | | (e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration— | |
| The present situation in Persia ... | 457 | Nil. | |
| II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION. | | (f)—Questions affecting the land— | |
| (a)—Police— | | Alleged irregularities in the Survey and Settlement operations in Midnapore ... | |
| Disappearance of Sufi Amba Prasad from Lahore... | 457 | | 463 |
| The Viceroy at Lahore and rumoured Police prosecutions ... | ib. | (g)—Railways and Communications, including Cables and Irrigation— | |
| Disappearance of Sufi Amba Prasad and Sardar Ajit Singh from Lahore ... | ib. | Nil. | |
| The Puri beach and Europeans ... | ib. | (h)—General— | |
| The Puri beach reserved for Europeans ... | ib. | Separate Electoral College ... | |
| A complaint ... | 458 | Projected larger introduction of Government Currency Notes ... | |
| <i>Ibid</i> ... | ib. | Why Magistrate's action not criticised ... | |
| Dacoities in the Basirhat Sub division of the 24-Parganas district ... | ib. | Espionage in England ... | |
| The Government order prohibiting meetings after sunset ... | ib. | The Arms Act and Sepoys on leave ... | |
| Alleged partiality in posting a punitive police force in villages near the Eastern Bengal State Railway ... | ib. | Unwise amendment of the Arms Act ... | |
| The attitude of the Indians towards the police ... | ib. | Interpellation in the Commons about Government opening letters of the Indians sent to England... | |
| Hindu-Muslim feeling at Kumarkhali in the Nadia district... | ib. | "The increase of taxes" ... | |
| A Hindu-Muslim riot in the Burdwan district ... | 459 | | |
| Alleged charge against the police of Bakerganj ... | ib. | III.—LEGISLATION. | |
| Shop-keepers as special Constables in Rajshahi ... | ib. | Dr. Rashbehary Ghose's Bill ... | |
| Annulment of licenses for arms in Dinajpur district ... | ib. | Unrest among the high priests ... | |
| (b)—Working of the Courts— | | | |
| "Judge Cargill's hatred of Muslims" ... | 460 | IV.—NATIVE STATES. | |
| "A European's punishment" ... | 460 | Censure of Hyderabad for withdrawing permission to holding <i>Milad Jais</i> at the Darbar Hall ... | |
| The Bighati dacoity case ... | ib. | 465 | |
| (c)—Jail— | | | |
| <i>Indu Prakash</i> on the condition of the prisoners in jails ... | 460 | V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE. | |
| (d)—Education— | | Nil. | |
| Allegations against a European Professor ... | 460 | | |
| The rumoured degradation of a European Professor in Calcutta for supporting <i>swadeshi</i> ... | ib. | | |
| The Head-master of the Khulna Zilla School ... | 461 | | |
| Government and education in Bengal ... | 462 | | |

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|
| The enthusiasm of the Dutch | ... | 460 |
| A meeting | ... | 46 |
| Address to the Viceroy by the Members of the
Lahore Municipality | ... | 46 |
| The memorial to the Viceroy on behalf of Eabu
Krishna Kumar Mitra | ... | 46 |
| A report about the execution of Choru Chandra
Bong | ... | 46 |
| Free trade as the prime cause of the poverty in
India | ... | 467 |
| An appeal to Mahomedan students | ... | 46 |
| A review of the Bengali year 1316 | ... | 46 |
| A review of the last Bengali year | ... | 468 |
| Babu B. C. Pal's letter | ... | 46 |
| Insurance and Joint Stock Companies in India | ... | 469 |
| The proceedings of the Bitar Conference | ... | 469 |
| Repression or conciliation | ... | 46 |

URIA PAPERS.

| | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|
| The transfer of a police out-post and a sub-post
office in the Balasore district not approved | ... | 471 |
| A year's grace needed for the poor agriculturists of
Saliapal, in the Balasore district, to enable them
to pay back their loans to Government | ... | 46 |
| The mango in Balasore | ... | 46 |
| The weather in Balasore | ... | 46 |
| An obituary notice | ... | 46 |
| Conversion of certain Mahomedans to Hinduism
in the Panjab approved | ... | 46 |
| Certain irregularities of the Balasore Municipality
pointed out | ... | 46 |
| The Hindu Girls' school in Puri in a bad way | ... | 46 |
| Cholera in Satyabadi | ... | 472 |
| The Puri Police practising oppression on some
Saharwomen | ... | 46 |
| His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal
thanked | ... | 46 |
| The sale of quinine in every village in Bengal | ... | 46 |
| Sir Edward Norman Baker thanked | ... | 46 |
| The mango in Athgarh | ... | 46 |
| Public health in Athgarh | ... | 46 |
| The annual meeting of the Students' Association,
Bamra | ... | 46 |
| A man-eater bagged in Bamra | ... | 46 |
| The University students entertained at Belvedere | ... | 46 |
| Public health in Jaipur | ... | 46 |
| Price of rice and paddy in Jaipur | ... | 46 |
| The weather in Balasore | ... | 46 |

URIA PAPERS.

| | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|
| Devotion and loyalty may live together | ... | 472 |
| The proposed University Law College | ... | 46 |
| An accident | ... | 46 |
| Public health in Jaipur | ... | 46 |
| The Mahomedan case in Jaipur | ... | 46 |
| The death of Ghewdhun Gopendra Nandan Das | ... | 46 |
| Malayalam language | ... | 46 |
| The Bangal paper in the last Intermediate Examina-
tion in Arts | ... | 46 |
| A proposal to convert the Indian <i>saddas</i> and <i>shikhs</i>
into medical missionaries | ... | 46 |
| The appointment of the Hon'ble S. P. Sinha as Law
Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council | ... | 46 |
| The resignation of Babu Uday Chand De, the
Treasurer of the Balasore Collectorate | ... | 474 |
| The Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company thanked | ... | 46 |
| His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal
thanked | ... | 46 |
| The Samba Patils and the Englishmen | ... | 46 |
| Municipal elections in Balasore | ... | 46 |
| A forward step on the part of the Indian Govern-
ment | ... | 46 |
| A fire in Dompara | ... | 46 |
| The management of the Kolahat estate in Puri | ... | 46 |
| The proposed scheme to supply filtered water to the
people and pilgrims in Puri | ... | 46 |
| Cholera in Satyabadi | ... | 475 |
| Cholera in Puri | ... | 46 |
| The death of Dr. Ramaprasad Sinha, mourned | ... | 46 |
| The Postal authorities thanked | ... | 46 |
| A great fire in Bhubaneswar | ... | 46 |
| Public health in Talcher | ... | 46 |
| Cholera in Bhubaneswar | ... | 46 |
| The weather in Jaipur | ... | 46 |
| Prices of rice in the Orissa Garjats | ... | 46 |
| Excessive mortality due to plague in India | ... | 46 |
| Fire in Balasore | ... | 46 |
| Pilgrims coming to Puri etc. Chhitta | ... | 46 |
| Tigers and wild elephants in the Orissa Garjats | ... | 46 |
| Small-pox in Shadrak | ... | 46 |
| The Bengal Estate Bill | ... | 46 |
| A sincere attempt on the part of the Indian
Government to give effect to the Queen's Pro-
clamation | ... | 476 |
| Arrest of cartmen by <i>malikars</i> in Puri | ... | 46 |
| The India and Bengal Budgets for 1909-10 | ... | 46 |
| A paddy-grinding mill in Cuttack | ... | 46 |
| Cattle-disease in Kendrapara | ... | 46 |
| Small-pox in Kendrapara | ... | 477 |
| Obituary notices | ... | 46 |
| The Municipal Elections in Cuttack | ... | 46 |

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

[As it stood on the 1st January 1900.]

| No. | Name of Publication. | Where published. | Edition. | Name, rank and age of Editor. | Circulation. |
|-----------------|------------------------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|--------------|
| BENGALI. | | | | | |
| 1 | "Anusilan" ... | Calcutta ... | Weekly | ... | ... |
| 2 | "Bangabandhu" ... | Ditto ... | Do. | ... | ... |
| 3 | "Bangabhumi" ... | Ditto ... | Do. | ... | 1,000 |
| 4 | "Bangaratna" ... | Ranaghat ... | Do. | ... | ... |
| 5 | "Bangavasi" ... | Calcutta ... | Do. | ... | 6,000 |
| 6 | "Banga Lakshmi" ... | Santipur ... | Do. | ... | ... |
| 7 | "Bankura Darpan" ... | Bankura ... | Do. | ... | 1,100 |
| 8 | "Basumati" ... | Calcutta ... | Do. | ... | 11,000 |
| 9 | "Bharat Chitra" ... | Ditto ... | Do. | ... | ... |
| 10 | "Birbhum Hitaishi" ... | Sari ... | Do. | ... | 400 |
| 11 | "Birbhum Varta" ... | Do. ... | Do. | ... | 1,000 |
| 12 | "Burdwan Sanjivani" ... | Burdwan ... | Do. | ... | 500-600 |
| 13 | "Chingura Vartavaha" ... | Chinsura ... | Do. | ... | 1,000 |
| 14 | "Daily Hitavadi" ... | Calcutta ... | Daily | ... | 2,000 |
| 15 | "Dainik Chandrika" ... | Ditto ... | Do. | ... | 200 |
| 16 | "Dharma-o-Karma" ... | Ditto ... | Monthly | ... | ... |
| 17 | "Education Gazette" ... | Chinsura ... | Weekly | ... | 1,000 |
| 18 | "Ekata" ... | Calcutta ... | Do. | ... | ... |
| 19 | "Hitavadi" ... | Ditto ... | Do. | ... | 11,000 |
| 20 | "Hindusthan" ... | Ditto ... | Do. | ... | 1,000 |
| 21 | "Howrah Hitaishi" ... | Howrah ... | Do. | ... | 500 |
| 22 | "Jagran" ... | Bagerhat ... | Do. | ... | ... |
| 23 | "Jasohar" ... | Jessore ... | Do. | ... | 1,800 |
| 24 | "Kalyani" ... | Magura ... | Do. | ... | ... |
| 25 | "Khulnavasi" ... | Khulna ... | Do. | ... | 200 |
| 26 | "Manbhum" ... | Purulia ... | Do. | ... | 500 |
| 27 | "Matribhumi" ... | Chandernagore ... | Do. | ... | ... |
| 28 | "Mihir-o-Sudhakar" ... | Calcutta ... | Do. | ... | 1,000 |
| 29 | "Murshidabad Hitaishi" ... | Saidabad ... | Do. | ... | 800 |
| 30 | "Nadia" ... | Krishnagar ... | Do. | ... | 250 |
| 31 | "Navajivani-o-Swadeshi Christian." | Calcutta ... | Tri-Weekly | ... | ... |
| 32 | "Nayak" ... | Ditto ... | Daily and Weekly. | Bi- | ... |
| 33 | "Nihaar" ... | Coutai ... | Weekly | ... | 600 |
| 34 | "Nivadan" ... | Calcutta ... | Do. | ... | 600 |
| 35 | "Pallivarta" ... | Bongong ... | Do. | ... | ... |
| 36 | "Pallivasi" ... | Kalna ... | Do. | ... | 600 |
| 37 | "Prachar" ... | Calcutta ... | Monthly | ... | ... |
| 38 | "Prasun" ... | Katwa ... | Weekly | ... | 500 |
| 39 | "Pratihar" ... | Berhampore ... | Do. | ... | 600 |
| 40 | "Prava" ... | Calcutta ... | Do. | ... | ... |
| 41 | "Prabhat" ... | Ditto ... | Do. | ... | ... |
| 42 | "Purulia Darpan" ... | Purulia ... | Do. | ... | 300 |
| 43 | "Ratnakar" ... | Assanol ... | Do. | ... | 800 |
| 44 | "Samaj Darpan" ... | Salkia ... | Do. | ... | ... |
| 45 | "Samay" ... | Calcutta ... | Do. | ... | 800 |
| 46 | "Sammilani" ... | Serampore ... | Do. | ... | ... |
| 47 | "Samvad Purnachandrodaya" ... | Ditto ... | Daily | ... | ... |
| 48 | "Sandhya" ... | Calcutta ... | Do. | ... | 7,000 |
| 49 | "Sanjivani" ... | Ditto ... | Weekly | ... | 3,600 |
| 50 | "Sevika" ... | Diamond Harbour ... | Monthly | ... | ... |
| 51 | "Soltan" ... | Calcutta ... | Weekly | ... | 500 |
| 52 | "Sonar Bharat" ... | Howrah ... | Do. | ... | ... |
| 53 | "Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda-Basar Patrika." | Calcutta ... | Do. | ... | 2,000 |
| 54 | "Swadesh" ... | Ditto ... | Do. | ... | 1,000 |
| 55 | "Tamalika" ... | Tamluk ... | Do. | ... | ... |
| 56 | "Twenty-four Parganas Vartavaha." | Bhawanipur ... | Do. | ... | ... |
| HINDI. | | | | | |
| 57 | "Bharat Mitra" ... | Calcutta ... | Weekly | ... | 3,200 |
| 58 | "Bihar Bandhu" ... | Bankipore ... | Do. | ... | ... |
| 59 | "Bihar Gazette" ... | Ditto ... | Do. | ... | ... |
| 60 | "Bir Bharat" ... | Calcutta ... | Do. | ... | ... |
| 61 | "Ghar Bandhu" ... | Ranchi ... | Fortnightly | ... | ... |
| 62 | "Gyanoday" ... | Calcutta ... | Monthly | ... | ... |
| 63 | "Jain Gajet" ... | Arrah ... | Weekly | ... | 444 |
| 64 | "Jain Pataka" ... | Calcutta ... | Monthly | ... | ... |
| 65 | "Hindi Bangavasi" ... | Ditto ... | Weekly | ... | 2,000 |
| 66 | "Hitavarta" ... | Ditto ... | Do. | ... | 4,000 |
| 67 | "Lakshmi Upadesh Lahri" ... | Gaya ... | Monthly | ... | ... |
| 68 | "Marwari" ... | Calcutta ... | Do. | ... | ... |
| 69 | "Marwari Bandhu" ... | Ditto ... | Weekly | ... | ... |
| 70 | "Narsingha" ... | Ditto ... | Monthly | ... | ... |
| 71 | "Siksha" ... | Bankipore ... | Weekly | ... | 250 |

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS—continued.

| No. | Name of Publication. | Where published. | Edition. | Name, caste and age of Editor. | Circulation. |
|----------|----------------------------------------------|------------------|----------|--------------------------------|--------------|
| PERSIAN. | | | | | |
| 72 | "Roznam-i-Mu k a d d a s -
Hablul Matin " | Calcutta ... | Weekly | | 1,000 |
| URDU. | | | | | |
| 73 | "Aayini-i-chatar Gupt " ... | Bankipore | Do. | | 250 |
| 74 | "Al Panch " ... | Ditto ... | Do. | ..... |  |
| 75 | "Dar-ul Sultanat " ... | Calcutta ... | Do. | ..... |  |
| 76 | "Khawah Mokhab Panch " | Gaya ... | Do. | ..... |  |
| URIA. | | | | | |
| 77 | "Garjatbasini " ... | Talcher ... | Do. | | 400 |
| 78 | "Manorama " ... | Baripada ... | Do. | ..... |  |
| 79 | "Nilachal Samachar " ... | Puri ... | Do. | ..... |  |
| 80 | "Sambalpur Hitalekhini " ... | Bamra ... | Do. | ..... |  |
| 81 | "Samvad Vahika " ... | Balasore ... | Do. | | 400 |
| 82 | "Uriya and Navasamvad " ... | Cuttack ... | Do. | ..... |  |
| 83 | "Utkal Darpan " ... | Sambalpur | Do. | ..... |  |
| 84 | "Utkal Dipika , " ... | Cuttack ... | Do. | ..... |  |
| 85 | "Utkal Sakti " ... | Calcutta ... | Do. | | 645 |
| 86 | "Utkal Varta " ... | Ditto ... | Do. | ..... |  |

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

1. Reviewing the present complicated situation in Persia the *Darus Sultanas* [Calcutta] of the 16th April doubts if the Nationalists will, in case they are successful in their strife with the Shah, be able to carry on the administration of the country with peace and tranquillity, for they have not yet reached the stage of civilisation that would enable them to avert the danger of dissensions among themselves. The conduct of the civil or the military officers does not enable the Shah or the Constitutionalists to repose full confidence in them. The success of either party, whether it be the Royalist or the Nationalist is likely to be a source of general calamity to the subjects.

Russia and England have their interests in Persia which they cannot tolerate to see held in abeyance for any length of time. Their adherence so long to the non-interventional policy discloses their kindly attitude towards the Shah as well as the Constitutionalists. It is now advisable that they should at once interfere into the affairs of Persia in order to restore peace and order in the country, no matter whether the Royalists or the Nationalists sustain loss thereby.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

2. Referring to the temporary absence of Sufi Amba Prasad from Lahore the *Hitavarta* [Calcutta] of the 15th April says that it has now learnt that he was required by the Police to be out of Lahore during the Viceroy's stay there, and remarks that to treat a gentleman in this way without any cause for suspicion means to convert by force a loyal person into a rebel.

3. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 17th April says that there is a rumour at Lahore that just before the recent visit of Lord Minto to Lahore the Lahore Police ordered Sardar Ajit Singh and several others to leave the city. Again, a boy was arrested on suspicion, who was afterwards released by the Magistrate. Is His Excellency not aware of these incidents? He is no other than the Viceroy of India and ought, therefore, to know them.

4. Commenting on the sudden disappearance of Sufi Amba Prasad and Sardar Ajit Singh from Lahore the *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 17th April, having come to hear that the Police had a hand in it, exclaims: "Strange suspicion! strange proceedings!"

5. Referring to the issue of a fresh order prohibiting Indians from frequenting a certain portion of the beach at Puri which has been reserved for Europeans, the *Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Basar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 15th April writes:—

Recently a respectable Indian was driven away from this place by the police. People come here for the benefit of their health, and it is, moreover, a place of great sanctity to the Hindu public. The Europeans having taken possession of the place the Hindus have been greatly inconvenienced. Will the Magistrate of Puri be pleased to look to this?

6. Referring to the same alleged order the *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 17th April wonders that such a thing has really come to pass. The Hindus have bathed in the sea at Puri almost since the beginning of creation. Has such an outrage upon Hindu religious usage, at last been perpetrated at a place which contains the sacreddest shrine in all India? When such an outrage was attempted on a previous occasion, the then Magistrate of Puri prevented it. Will the present Magistrate now intervene?

DARUS SULTANAS,
Apl. 16th, 1909.

HITAVARTA,
Apl. 15th, 1909.

BANGAVASI,
Apl. 17th, 1909.

BHARAT MITRA,
Apl. 17th, 1909.

SRI SRI VISHNU
PRIYA-O-ANANDA
BASAR PATRIKA,
Apl. 15th, 1909.

BANGAVASI,
Apl. 17th, 1909.

DEHARAT MITRA,
Apl. 17th, 1909.

HINDI BANGAVASI,
Apl. 19th, 1909.

NAYAK,
Apl. 18th, 1909.

SANJIVANI,
April 18th, 1909.

SAMAY,
Apl. 16th, 1909.

SAMAY,
Apl. 16th, 1909.

MIHIR-O-SUDHAKAR,
Apl. 16th, 1909.

7. The *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 17th April complains against the prohibition to the use of a certain portion of the sea-shore at Puri to the Hindus.

A complaint.

8. Referring to the same subject the *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 19th April asks Mr. Cox, Magistrate of the district, if the Hindus are to be so dealt with in the most

Ibid.

important place of their pilgrimage, viz., Puri.

9. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 15th April reports that dacoities are occurring every night in the villages of Dandirhat, Dhalchhiti and Nalkura within the Basirhat Sub-division of the 24-Parganas District. The dacoits

Dacoities in the Basirhat Sub-division of the 24-Parganas District.

are so bold as to bring bullock carts with them for the purpose of carrying away their booty. The police are no where to be met with. The attention of Sir Edward Baker is drawn to the matter.

10. Referring to the notification published in last week's *Calcutta Gazette* prohibiting meetings in the Calcutta squares and other places after sunset for another year the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 15th April, writes:—

Are the conditions which necessitated the promulgation of the sunset rule still in existence? Is it then a fact that the agitation against the Partition of Bengal, the intense excitement over the *swadeshi* boycott movement, meetings exciting patriotic feelings, songs and processions, the enthusiasm of young men in the service of the country, are all as full of animation as ever? May we ask the rulers whether they expect to satisfy their subjects by thus gagging them.

11. Referring to the report published in some newspapers that in imposing a punitive police tax on the inhabitants of certain villages bordering on the Eastern Bengal State Railway, Government has exempted Musalmans from the tax, the *Samay* [Calcutta] of

Alleged partiality in posting a punitive police force in villages near the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

the 16th April says that one finds it difficult to believe that such a thing can happen during the administration of Sir Edward Baker. Such incidents were witnessed during the Fullerian régime, and Sir B. Fuller had his "favourite wife." If such things can occur under Sir Edward Baker, what can be more melancholy than that? As in Eastern Bengal punitive police forces are being posted also in Western Bengal. It would be well if these extremely unpleasant things were not allowed to take place while Sir Edward Baker held sway over the Province. The writer earnestly draws His Honour's attention to the matter.

12. Referring to the observation made by Sir Harvey Adamson that the people of India do not, as a rule, come forward to help the police in the detection of criminals, the *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 16th April, says:—

The attitude of the Indians towards the police.

Before contradicting Sir Harvey we shall refer him to a finding of the Police Commission which was presided over by a "friend of the policeman." It is that the police from the Inspector to the Constable are hopelessly corrupt. As to helping the police the Commission's Report says:—

"What wonder that the people should be afraid of policemen who possess such a character?" We do not know how highly-placed officials like Sir Harvey Adamson can have the heart to complain that the Indians have no sympathy with the police. Certainly they do not know the true character of the Indian police. Is it possible that the people should have any sympathy for such men as constitute the police? We have thus demonstrated with facts collected from an official report that Sir Harvey's complaint is not a reasonable one.

13. A correspondent of the *Mihir-o-Sudhakar* [Calcutta] of the 16th April reports that the Hindus of Kumarkhali town lately passed before the Musjid with music thus hurting the religious feelings of the Mahomedans. Had it not been for the forbearance of the poor Mahomedans, very unpleasant incidents might have happened. Two Mahomedans of the town have been

Hindu-Musalman feeling at Kumarkhali in the Nadia district.

brought to serious trouble by the machinations of the Hindus. The interference of the authorities is earnestly solicited to save the Mahomedans.

14. A correspondent of the *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 17th April reports a case of Hindu-Muslim riot that occurred on the 26th Chaitra last at the Bisweswar village near Katwa in the Burdwan district. The Mahomedans attacked the temple of the god Biswanath with *lathis* and broke open its door, and the fight that ensued ended in the death of one of the Pandas and serious injury to three others. The Hindus have instituted a case in the court of the Deputy Magistrate of Katwa but all the Mahomedans have fled.

DAILY HITAVADI,
Apl. 17th, 1909.

15. Referring to the acquittal of Kaviraj Bhuvan Mohan Kavioburamani of Gaila (in Backerganj) who was charged with having cut off a telegraph-wire and remarks made by the trying Magistrate regarding the alleged unreliable nature of the evidence put forward by the police in the case, the *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 17th April, writes:—

BASUMATI,
April 17th, 1909.

The Magistrate is of opinion that the evidence for the prosecution was false, and he has, therefore, brought the matter to the notice of the police authorities. Needless to say that the people of Barisal, and in fact of the whole of Bengal, are anxious to know what punishment is meted out to the Barisal police for the part they played in this case. If the police escape without any punishment or with only a light punishment after concocting a false case against a respectable person, there will indeed be anarchy in Bengal. Police oppression is shaking the whole country like an earthquake, and if the police are given more indulgence a veritable cataclysm will take place. What help is there for the people if those who ought to be their protectors turn out to be their destroyers.

16. The *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 17th April is annoyed to hear of the appointment of a number of shop-keepers as special constables to keep guard at the house of the Deputy Magistrate in Rajshahi because of the failure of the police to find out the culprits who threw brick-bats on the house of that officer.

BHARAT MITRA,
Apl. 17th, 1909.

17. The *Bihar Bandhu* [Bankipore] of the 17th April does not understand why the license-holders of Dinajpur have been deprived of their licenses for arms when the district is so infested with animals that only recently two men fell a prey to these beasts near Kataldanga in that district.

BIHAR BANDHU,
Apl. 17th, 1909.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

18. In an article headed "Judge Cargill's hatred of Musalmans" the *Mihir-o-Sudhakar* [Calcutta] of the 16th April shows how in spite of Government Circular No. 1769C., dated the 15th February 1908, enjoining upon every departmental head to pay special attention to the claims of the Mahomedans to Government Service, Mr. J. D. Cargill, District Judge of Backerganj, ordered the appointment of some Mahomedan Civil Court peons only, thereby increasing the number of Mahomedan officers in Eastern Bengal to its normal strength. Such conduct on the part of Mr. Cargill has shocked the educated Mahomedan community.

MIHIR-O-SUDHAKAR,
Apl. 16th, 1909.

Again, when the post of an apprentice fell vacant in the third Munsif's Court at Patuakhali the application made by one Syed Golam Ali, a competent candidate for the post, was forwarded to Mr. Cargill, who recorded the following order:—"I cannot appoint a half-educated Musalman." This is how the claims of competent Mahomedan candidates for Government posts are overlooked by Mr. Cargill. In the case of Munshi Fazlal Karim, another competent Mahomedan candidate for a post in the Backerganj Civil Courts whose claims were overlooked, Mr. Cargill received a snub from His Honour

the Lieutenant-Governor himself. This instance shows that Mr. Cargill has no love for the Musalmans. Cases of injustice to Mahomedans are by no means rare. Since the promulgation of the circular of the Eastern Bengal and Assam Government, 20 minor posts in the Civil departments have fallen vacant during the last three years, all of which have gone to the Hindus. If His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor will not take notice of these things, what is the use of deceiving the Musalmans by means of circulars?

If the generous Government will not redress the wrongs which Mr. Cargill is doing to the Musalmans, how can the latter put faith in its professions of sympathy?

HITAVADI,
Apl. 16th, 1909.

19. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 16th April contrasts the punishments awarded to Captain Victor, I.M.S.D., at Allahabad lately, and to Rakhal Laha of Midnapur sometime ago and asks:—

Whose offence was the more serious one of the two?

NAYAK,
Apl. 18th, 1909.

20. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 18th April publishes a very long article making detailed statements tending to prove the innocence of the men convicted in the Bighati dacoity case. The nature of these statements will be indicated by the references to Panna Lal Chakrabarty having borne an alias as Nanda Lal, to Kartik having chosen a longer and more frequented road from his house to Kisor's instead of a shorter and less frequented one and to the discrepancies in regard to the identification of the convicts and to the evidence regarding removal of ornaments from the person of the ladies of the house.

(c)—Jails.

HINDI BANGAVASI,
Apl. 19th, 1909.

21. The *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 19th April contains an extract from the *Indu Prakash* of Bombay describing the condition of the prisoners in jails which the writer calls rotten to the core and requires thorough enquiry. The above is supplemented by an account of the under-trial prisoners in the Midnapur Jail as reported by one of the leading accused in the late Midnapur Bomb Conspiracy case.

After quoting the statement of Mr. Chidambaram Pillay regarding the treatment of prisoners in the Coimbatore Jail, the paper says immediate steps should be taken to remove these complaints if true. The punishment in itself is a sufficient evil, why should then a prisoner be subjected to extra suffering due no doubt to the indiscretion of the under-paid jail subordinates.

(d)—Education.

SANJIVANI,
Apl. 16th, 1909.

22. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 15th April hears that a European Professor of a well-known Government College wrote a letter to an editor friend of his in England protesting against the deportations and asking him to agitate against them in England, which the editor friend did. In the meantime information of the letter reached the Secretary of State for India, and the result was that the Professor was taken to task for his indiscretion and was compelled to resign his University Fellowship. He is now said to be an Inspector of Schools in a backward province. Is it a rumour or is there any truth in the story?

SAMAY,
Apl. 16th, 1909.

23. The *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 16th April gives currency to a report published in the *Indu Prakash* of Bombay that a European Professor of Calcutta having written a letter to a friend in England supporting *swadeshi* and the Bengali agitation is going to be punished with degradation and that a great sensation has been caused thereby. The name of the Professor is not

given, but is said to begin with the letter "O." The editor is anxious to learn all particulars about the incident.

24. The *Kulavasi* [Khulna] of the 19th April has an article on the Head-master of the Local Zilla School for the clear understanding of which it is necessary to recall the facts set out in its previous issue of the 10th instant. Reading these two together it appears that in January last, a son of the local Mukhtear, Babu Rashbehary Sen, got admitted into the 7th (B) class of the Zilla School. Rashbehary Babu had sent two rupees with the boy, one rupee as admission fee and one as fee for that month. The Head-master, however, charged five additional rupees, which Rashbehary Babu paid up after some demur. These five rupees were represented by the Head-master to be the fees for the five months of the year 1907, which intervened between the boy's admission into the Zilla School and his leaving the local Victoria Infant School on transfer in July. The Inspector of Schools for the Presidency Division on being appealed to, directed the refund of these five rupees to Rashbehary Babu, but the Head-master is delaying the repayment. Rashbehary Babu has written a number of letters in this connection to the Head-master without, however, succeeding in eliciting a reply. And yet he has received the following letter from the office of the Inspector of Schools:—

KHULNAVASI,
Apr. 17th, 1909.

Memo. No. 3114, dated Calcutta, the 8th April 1909.

From—The Inspector of Schools, Presidency Division Circle,
To—Babu Rashbehary Sen.

Refers to his letter dated the 31st March 1909.

He is informed that the Head master, Khulna Zilla School, has been written to refund the amount realised as fee for the last five months of the year 1907.

Even before the receipt of this letter, Rashbehary Babu had come to know that the Inspector had directed a refund of his money. He had accordingly addressed the Head-master in that sense in response to which the Head-master instead of sending a written reply sent backward per bearer of the letter that he would send back the money early. Rashbehary Babu is, however, still waiting for his money. On Chait Sankranti day last, the Head-master happening to meet Rashbehary Babu personally said that he had received orders for the refund of the money, but that he was at a loss, as to the particular "head" he was to debit it to. It is inexplicable, though, that there should be a difficulty as to the "head" the money is to be debited to, when no doubt was felt as to the head it was to be credited to.

Even before addressing the Inspector of Schools on the subject Rashbehary Babu wrote a number of letters to the Head-master protesting against being charged with these five rupees, accompanying his protest with explanations of the rules on the subject. None of these letters, however, elicited a reply from the Head-master. Indeed that officer gave it out to some of his friends that Rashbehary Babu was causing him "great trouble."

Rashbehary Babu is himself a teacher of some experience and has served in many schools in Calcutta. He is, therefore, expected to be well versed in rules and regulations relating to schools. Knowing all this the Head-master, simply to keep up his *sid*, has acted a most discreditable part and betrayed his own utter ignorance of the rules of the Department he serves. Should such a man be permitted to continue as Head-master of a school? While these incidents were happening Rashbehary Babu had occasion once to write to the Head-master asking for leave of absence for his son, on account of a marriage in the family. The application was rejected by the Head-master as having come "too late" and the boy fined for his absence on that day. We have received various kinds of complaints from many guardians regarding the conduct of the Head-master. He often calls for medical certificates in support of applications for leave made by guardians for wards who are stated to be ill. Boys ought to be removed forthwith from a school in which the statements of their fathers are received with distrust.

The Head-master has a habit of failing to reply to letters addressed to him by the guardians of his students. An official letter from the Vice-

Chairman of the local Municipality calling for information as to the kind of arrangements which have been made for the supply of drinking water to the school boys is still awaiting a reply from the Head-master.

These are all incidents which call for the early transfer of Phatik Babu from his present station.

Basumat, I,
Apl. 17th, 1909.

25. The indifference of the Government is, according to the *Basumat* [Calcutta] of the 17th April, one of the causes of the slow advance of education in Bengal. The paper thinks that the amount of seven and-a-half lakhs of rupees that has been allotted to education in this year's Bengal Budget, is all too small for a Province where twelve lakhs of boys receive education. The paper also takes exception to the amount of seven lakhs and forty-nine thousand rupees allotted for the inspecting staff, and is surprised to find that the Government does not think more of imparting education than of supervising it. Lastly, the *Basumat* does not think that the sum of sixty thousand granted for technical education is at all adequate for the requirements of the Province, considering that its arts and industries are dwindling away day by day. The Government, says the paper, has of late been taking an interest in the arts and industries of this country; and this circumstance has created many a high hope in the minds of the people. Let the Government act in such a way as to fulfil all the hopes which the people so fondly cherish of one day seeing a revival of the arts and industries of this country.

Nihar,
Apl. 9th, 1909.

(f) — Questions affecting the land.

26. In continuation of a series of communicated articles pointing out the alleged irregularities in the Survey and Settlement operations in the Midnapur district the *Nihar* [Contai] of the 13th April publishes the following:—

Section 40 of the Bengal Tenancy Act indeed lays down that a raiyat paying rent in kind and holding possession of the lands for upwards of twelve years may apply for converting his rent into money. But it is a *bond fide* raiyat and not a *bhagchasi* who has no title to the land, who may do so. In many cases Revenue Officers have instigated the *bhagchasis* and directed them to make applications under section 40 promising to help them in getting the lands settled with them. This has led to great mischief, loss and confusion. Are not the officers thus instigating and inciting the *bhagchasis* to acts punishable under the law? How can the owners of lands expect justice from an officer who has already gone over to the side of the *bhagchasis*? Whether the *bhagchasis* are, or are not, raiyats is immaterial, but is it fair on the part of a Judge to incite people by holding out the temptation of lands and to grant *parchas* to them? It is inconceivable that Government should transgress the law and order that the *bhagchasis* should be converted into raiyats. There can be no gainsaying the fact that all the unrest and confusion that have been occasioned since the commencement of the Settlement operations, have been due to this attempt made by the Settlement Officers to convert the *bhagchasis* into raiyats by granting them *parchas*. The paddy which the *bhagchasis* give to the owner can never be regarded as rent in kind, and he never gets any rent-receipt from the owner. If the raiyat of a contiguous land trespasses into the land cultivated by a *bhagchasi*, it is the owner who files a suit in court against such trespass and obtains a decree in his own name. The owner's title to the land cannot be vitiated by merely having it cultivated by others, as is borne out by the decision of the High Court in Settlement Appeal No. 348 of 1868 (*Batabi Begum versus Khusal*). Other instances to prove the same fact may easily be cited. In many cases the rent in cash has been fixed at Re. 1-8 or Re. 1-12 per bigha, which is manifestly unfair; the fair rate would be from Rs. 5 to Rs. 7 per bigha. It is a satisfaction to learn that the Revenue Board has issued a circular prohibiting suits under section 40. But who will be responsible for the losses which have already resulted from the high-handed doings of the officers?

27. In an article headed as in the margin the *Dawn Bulletin* [Calcutta] of the 15th April vindicates, what it thinks, the indispensable necessity of a separate electoral college for the Mahomedans. The Musalmans, says the paper, are not expected to gain the sympathy of the Hindus so long as they do not unite with them in thought which seems to be an impossible task in consideration of the fact that the Mahomedans have their conditions and their way of thinking diametrically opposed to that of the Hindus. The Mahomedans cherish no prejudice against the Hindus, nevertheless we find that the latter have been making a fierce onset on the rights of the former although a separate electoral college is in no way prejudicial to them. It is quite clear that the Hindus do not like to see the Musalmans making progress independently of them, and this cannot but be called prejudice.

We call upon those of the leaders who have been crying for a united election to explain the loss which the Hindus would sustain if the Musalmans are given the right of a separate election by their own representatives. That the Mahomedans are not biased is amply proved by the zeal which they have recently shown in presenting an address of warm congratulation to the Hon'ble Mr. S. P. Sinha on his prized appointment. This sort of disinterested greeting cannot but be regarded as a brilliant sign of the width of the sympathy of the Mahomedans.

We cite here an example of the prejudice of the Hindus at the last Municipal election of the Calcutta Corporation at which an impartial and popular man like Mr. Mahbub Ali could not secure votes from the Hindus as against a Hindu Doctor. Babu Tara Pada Chatterjee has written to the *Musalmans* that there were present at the election many bigoted Brahmias who cried out that "votes should not be given to the beef eaters."

We, however, thank God that Sir Harvey Adamson has admitted that the Mahomedans have rights of their own.

28. Adverting to the projected legislation for the purpose of introducing Government Currency Notes of value ranging from Rs. 100 to Rs. 50 throughout India like 5-rupee currency notes the *Nayat* [Calcutta] of the 15th April is afraid lest such wide introduction of paper currency should injure the Indians and with them the Government as well.

29. Referring to the resignation of Mr. Wacha, a Member of the Excise Committee of Bombay, on the ground of undue interference with the work of the Committee by the local Collector, the *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 15th April speaks highly of the spirited action of Mr. Wacha but desists from criticising the undue interference of the Magistrate fearing it might result in the latter's promotion.

30. The *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 15th April would consider it good luck if the Committee appointed to advise the Indian students in England does not turn out to be mischievous. Spies have also been appointed to shadow the students. Such being the case the paper asks: "how can the loyalty of the people remain unshaken after such conduct?"

31. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 17th April takes exception to the Circular issued by the Punjab Government bringing Sepoys on leave under the provisions of the Arms Act. Those who are masters of the situation, writes the paper, can have everything their own way, and it is useless for us to say anything. But we think we should be failing in our duty if we did not tell the Government that no good can come out of distrusting those who are always ready to lay down their lives for the Government.

32. In noticing that the Punjab Government has been, under the orders of the Government of India, considering the necessity of amending the Arms Act so as to deprive the retired sepoy of their right to hold arms without a license the *Bir Bharat* [Calcutta] of the 18th April remarks that it is injudicious on the part of the Government not to repose confidence

DARUN BULANAN,
Apl. 15th, 1909.

NAYAK,
Apl. 15th, 1909.

HITVARTA,
Apl. 15th, 1909.

HITVARTA,
Apl. 15th, 1909.

BASUMATI,
Apl. 17th, 1909.

BIR BHARAT,
Apl. 18th, 1909.

in those who are always ready to sacrifice their lives on its behalf, and says that, since the proposed amendment shows a tendency in that direction, it considers its duty to bring the fact to the notice of Government.

HINDI BANGAVASI,
Apl. 17th, 1909.

33. Referring to the question in the Commons as to Government opening letters sent to England by the British Indian subjects, the *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 19th April wonders why Mr. Buchanan should have evaded an answer by replying that 'he had no information,' for there was none who would have caught hold of his tongue if he had given a clear answer.

34. In an article on "The increase of taxes" the *Bir Bharat* [Calcutta] of the 18th April takes such Anglo-Indians to task as advocate an increase of tax on salt, etc., in these terms:—

Those who based their arguments about the prosperity of India on the annual surpluses will be ashamed to find a deficit this year. But statesmen even if put to shame would, instead of minding it, never fail to explain the deficit away. They have made the Railway a scape-goat for the present deficit. They argue that the loss is due to the falling off in the goods traffic. Has this traffic no connection with the poverty of the Indians? There was besides even less income from the Land Revenue, Salt and Forest. To those, therefore, who would still say that India was growing prosperous we would ask if it was possible that a single year's drought should have brought about a deficit of two crores when there was continued prosperity for the previous ten years. The fact is that the people of India have grown so poor that a single year's shortage of rainfall brings them to the brink of starvation.

But some of our friends are recommending an increase of taxation on salt, etc., even in these calamitous times. How shameless these men are, although boasting of their civilisation! They say whenever there is a deficit Government ought to make it up by increased taxes. The Government has done well not to listen to them. Perhaps it is owing to this that the Indian Members in the Council expressed their gratefulness to Government.

The paper, after giving a comparative statement of the percentage of taxation on population in western countries, attempts to show that India, though poorer than any of them, is the most heavily taxed country. According to R. C. Dutt, it continues, the Indian cultivator has to pay 30 to 66 per cent. of his income as land revenue, besides he has to pay the other taxes. Under the circumstances what is left to the cultivator but to starve. The Indians have to pay twice as much as England, thrice as much as France and Austria, and five times as much as Germany, Belgium and Holland. If to the land revenue be added the various cesses, etc., the balance in favour of an Indian would come to a maximum. But our Anglo-Indian well-wishers consider even these taxes small, and are very much annoyed to see the petty reductions made during the last six years, although the burden of taxation has already bent them double.

The Military expenditure has increased by 28 per cent. during the last 10 years. Salaries of the English officials are ever increasing but the Anglo-Indians pay no attention to it. Perhaps they do not consider this increase of expenditure unnecessary, but they do not understand that discontent among the people is increasing on account of this partiality of theirs. The paper is, therefore, very glad that the far-sighted Lord Minto, Finance Minister and the other officials would not be duped by the specious arguments of these men. Any increase of taxation is not only impossible but unjust. The Government of India well understands that any further increase must create the dissatisfaction that would be prejudicial to both the rulers and the ruled.

III.—LEGISLATION.

MIHIR-O-SUDHAKAR,
Apl. 16th, 1909

35. Though the Hindus and Mahomedans of Gya have sent up a petition to His Excellency the Viceroy, says the *Mihir-o-Sudhakar* [Calcutta] of the 16th April, opposing Dr. Ghose's Public Charities Accounts Bill, yet the editor thinks the Bill to be a very useful measure. The necessity for such a measure has long been felt by the Indian community, says the writer.

36. A contributor, Raj Kishore Narain Singh, writes to the *Bir Bharat* of the 18th April:—

BIR BHARAT.
Apl. 18th, 19

Unrest among the high priests. The way in which memorials are being sent to the Government against Dr. Ghose's Public Charities Endowment Bill indicates that there is likely to be a strong protest against it. In addition to the reasonable arguments in its favour efforts have been made though in a suppressed tone to threaten Government and attribute the opposition to it to the local agitators. This is irrelevant and improper. It is the duty of every one to look to one's own interests but to slander a party in order to be loyal in the eyes of the Government is in my opinion a bad policy. However, I do not mean to waste time by considering all the points raised in the various memorials but shall confine myself to two or three important ones.

First, the wording of the bill is very ambiguous for it is not clearly defined who are to be considered as interested in the endowment. This ambiguity may result in the covetous, self-interested, nominal Hindu to pose as one interested in it and claim an account from the high priest in order to wreak vengeance for a private grudge especially as there is no provision for compensating the priest for vexatious litigation, to escape which the priest would have either to keep the wicked satisfied with offers of money or give up the trust for fear of being dragged into litigation.

Secondly, there is provision for depriving the priest of his office in case the accounts submitted by him are found to be unsatisfactory but there is nothing to indicate how the office is to be filled up. This may result in all the disciples of the priest being deprived of all control over the trust fund. Custom is a long established procedure for inheriting the trust property, and the priests and their disciples apprehend great danger in the event of the present Bill being passed into law and they will leave no stone unturned before letting the property slip out of their hands.

Thirdly, if the appointment of a manager rests with the Government and a lay man is appointed the trust would suffer for the tendency will be to appoint a man best fitted by education only for the post irrespective of his caste or creed for it would be very difficult to find out an individual's personal belief. Under the circumstances if a European, a Mahomedan or a Hindu is appointed to look after the trust fund whose sympathies are opposed to the particular creed or rites observed in the particular place of worship, he is sure to make a short work of them or allow them to continue but in name. These are the main objections to the Bill in question which I consider reasonable, but at the same time I consider the legislation touching this matter necessary, for it is an open secret how the trust fund is abused by those who are in charge of the same and this is because they do not realise their real position as being the trustees or managers instead of the owner of the trust properties. The rejection of the Bill altogether is, therefore, not what is desired. What is wanted is to make those in charge of the trust properties responsible for its administration in accordance with the wishes of those who created the trust. Two simple amendments, therefore, in the present Bill would deprive it of its dangerous character and make the law universally beneficent. The first amendment is that only those persons should be considered as interested in the trust or endowment who are immediately connected with the families of the donor and the trustee and whose temporary and spiritual welfare has been proved to be based on the good or bad management of the fund. These persons may be either laymen or those who have renounced the world. Secondly, a similar rule should be observed in making the appointment for which the power should rest with those who belong to the same creed, family, or order to which the former priest belonged. These amendments would not only save the trustees from the evil machination of selfish persons but ensure perpetuation of the property in the hands of rightful heirs.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

36. The *Alpunch* [Bankipore] of the 16th April is stung to the quick at the news that the biggest Mahomedan State, viz., Hyderabad, after having granted permission to convene a *Majlis* of Milad at the Darbar Hall on the anniversary of the Prophet's birth, withdrew

ALPUNCH.
Apl. 16th, 1930

Censure on Hyderabad for withdrawing permission to holding Milad Jalsa at the Darbar Hall.

the permission at the eleventh hour on the ground that the Darbar Hall could not be lent for a religious gathering apprehending it to be a political one on account of the meeting of the Ulama and preachers from the different parts of the country. The humiliation, says the paper, to which Islam has been subjected at the very centre of the Islamic country has given a rude shock to the religious feelings of all those who harbour the slightest love for their prophet in their hearts. This is the first instance in the annals of this Islamic State and persons of any creed and nationality may well regard it as ominous and inauspicious. History corroborates that inattention to religion and disparagement of its leaders are the first signs that announce the impending downfall of a nation and country. Hyderabad should take lesson from the present state of Persia. We appeal to His Highness (the Nizam) to give his personal consideration to the matter and make amends for the present act of humiliation for Islam.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

HITVARTA,
Apl. 15th, 1909.

37. Referring to the enthusiasm of the Dutch in expectation of the birth of an heir to the throne the *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 15th April observes that it reminds "us of our good old days when the King of the country lived among his subjects. The people too were not unhappy then; but now our King-Emperor, the lover of his subjects, listens in a way to the police only and our miseries, therefore, know no bounds. Shall we see better days again?"

NAYAK,
Apl. 15th, 1909.

38. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 15th April reports a meeting held at the Raja Bahadur's Habeli at Barisal on the 14th April, and says:—

A meeting.
Our readers may remember that it was near this very Habeli that on the occasion of the meeting of the Barisal Provincial Conference, Brajendra Ganguli's head was broken, the body of the boy Chittaranjan was bruised all over by brutal oppression of the police, and Surendra Nath, that jewel of a Bengali, was arrested. All these incidents took place on the 1st Vaisakh and as it was on that day that a new vitality came into the Bengali nation, it will ever remain memorable in the annals of Bengal. Raja Bahadur's Habeli is now considered as a sacred shrine. The book named "Yajna-Bhanga" (i.e., the breaking up of the sacrifice), which Babu Priyanath Guha, the Manager of the *Nayak*, has written in commemoration of the above-mentioned incidents, will keep green in the minds of the people of Bengal the memory of the day on which a new life was infused into the Bengali nation, and on which the police committed great oppression on some patriotic Bengalis. We are glad that the people of Barisal held a meeting to commemorate the anniversary of these incidents, and should have been very happy if similar meetings were held all over Bengal.

HITVARTA,
Apl. 15th, 1909.

39. Referring to the rebuff received by the Members of the Lahore Municipality at the hands of the Viceroy the other day for inserting some controversial matters into their address, the *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 15th September observes:—"There is no use presenting addresses prepared at the cost of the life-blood of the people which do not speak of their grievances and are full of praise only. Our Viceroy wants only praise and does not like to listen to the complaints of the people much less to remove them."

SAMAY,
Apl. 16th, 1909.

40. Referring to the report that an influentially-signed memorial has been sent to the Viceroy praying for the release of Babu Krishna Kumar Mitra the *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 16th April observes that by granting this prayer His Excellency would assuredly add to his good name.

SAMAY,
Apl. 16th, 1909.

41. The *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 16th April gives currency to the report published in the *London Daily Mail* that when Charu Chandra Bose, the murderer of Babu Asutosh Biswas, was hanged, his life was not extinct.

instantaneously, but that owing to some defect in applying the noose round his neck he died five minutes after the proper time. "It is enough," remarks the editor, "that the *Daily Mail* correspondent did not say anything worse than this."

42. In an article the *Alpura* [Bankipore] of the 16th April, differing from the opinion of those of the leaders with whom the poverty of India is due to want of sufficient education, commerce and industry, points out that the prime cause of the present poverty is the free trade policy of the Government which is devouring the agricultural produce of the country which is the only source of its prosperity.

ALPURA,
Apr. 16th, 1909.

43. A Muhammadan student of the Hooghly College named Asraf Ali writes to the *Soltan* [Calcutta] of the 16th April calling upon his fellow-Muhammadan students in the country to give up their lethargy, and imitate the Hindus, who are marching quickly onward in the path of progress, and remembering their own past greatness, show to the world that they are still capable of great exertions. They should not forget that without progress in science and arts, they cannot raise up their heads. Let, therefore, an attempt be made in earnestness for improving the study of science. If a contribution of half-a-pice each daily be made by the one lakh of Musalman students in Bengal, then one and a half lakh of rupees may be collected every year. For this purpose a central *samiti* should be established in Calcutta and at each school in the Mufassil branch *samitis* consisting of students should be formed. The Purnea Conference has already passed a resolution in connection with this proposal. Once this movement is seriously taken in hand distinguished Muhammadan leaders like the Hon'ble Nawab Sir Salimulla K. C. S. I., of Dacca, Moulvi Samsul Huda, and Mr. A. Rasul will come forward to help the students. At the outset some volunteer students will be required. All students willing to take part in the undertaking are exhorted to send their names and addresses to the writer.

SOLTAN,
Apr. 16th, 1909.

44. The following is taken from a review of the Bengali year 1315 which appears in the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 16th April:—

HITAVADI,
Apr. 16th, 1909.

A review of the Bengali year 1315.
Famine broke out during the year and though Government made strenuous efforts to save people from death, the poorer middle classes are still suffering from rise in prices into the cause of which Government has not so far been persuaded to enquire. Their condition will in fact fast become intolerable if Government delays the adoption of remedial measures.

(2) Musalmans have been exempted from the charges for the Punitive Police which have been posted along the Eastern Bengal State Railway near Calcutta. This kind of conduct would have been natural in Sir J. B. Fuller or Sir L. Hare, but the public expected justice and impartiality from Sir E. N. Baker.

(3) The Bengal Government is almost bankrupt because of the extravagance of Sir Andrew Fraser in supporting the missionaries, the police, the Fraserganj and Ranchi College schemes and in suppressing sedition. In Eastern Bengal, also, the authorities, after wasting money on various schemes, are now resolved to give preference to the construction of public buildings at Dacca over all other claims on the public revenues. These works are to be hurried forward lest the Partition should be annulled. Popular discontent has been caused by this hurry of theirs.

(4) The tyranny of the Vice-Chancellor of the University in overruling all opposition to the scheme of a model Law College caused public grief.

(5) The oppression on Indians in the British Colonies continued as before, the British Government being deterred from doing the Indians justice by its love for its own people and by its fear of offending the colonists. Sir George Clarke earned the thanks of all classes of Indians by commuting Mr. Tilak's sentence into simple imprisonment.

(7) Sir Andrew Fraser's Government paid no heed to the complain preferred by the ryots in Bihar regarding the causes of their recent friction with the indigo-planters, preferring to give its faith to the statement of the

local officials that the disturbances were fomented by Bengali political agitators.

PRASUN,
Apl. 16th, 1909.

45. In reviewing the Bengali year just past the *Prasun* [Katwa] of the 16th April dwells upon the stirring incidents that happened during the year. The Alipur Bomb case, the jail murder, the murder of Inspector Nandalal and of Babu Ashutosh Biswas are commented upon. The public believed that Mr. Norton intentionally prolonged the Bomb case simply to satisfy his own greed for money, and the melancholy incidents are ascribed to this undue prolongation. The unjust humiliation of many respectable men of Midnapore by the intrigues of the police excite horror even to this day. It was a fortunate circumstance that the Advocate-General took up the case, otherwise the miseries of the respectable men would have known no end. The announcement of the reform, indeed, raised great hopes in the public mind, but the deportation without trial of nine patriotic and high-souled men from Bengal has given a rude shock to the country. The ridiculous answers to questions in Parliament with regard to the deportees given by Mr. Buchanan, have caused serious disappointment. The connection of several respectable persons with some recent cases of dacoity have greatly shocked public feeling. The whole country is rejoicing at the appointment of Mr. Satya Prasanna Sinha to the Viceroy's Executive Council.

NAYAK,
Apl. 16th, 1909.

46. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 16th April publishes a letter from Babu Bepin Chandra Pal, which may be summarised thus:—

Babu B. C. Pal's letter.

Both rulers and the ruled have each their own distinct sphere of rights and duties, from overstepping the limits of which an impairment of these rights results. If the rulers do things which they have no right to do, the people make a firm stand in defence of their rights and in consequence the ruling power is compelled to withdraw into its own sphere, leaving the people stronger. Similarly if the latter worship their rights and trespass on those of their rulers, the rulers get stronger and gradually come to encroach on the people's rights. So long as the people of India had been conducting themselves in recognition of this truth, in obedience to the laws, and had not overstepped their sphere of rights and duties, popular influence and *swadeshi* were progressing. If we had persisted in this course, we should have peacefully got all we wanted in time. Our first duty now is therefore to prevent movements like the Anarchist conspiracy which seek to correct one wrong with another, which do not recognise respective spheres of duties and rights for the people and their rulers.

A denunciation of assassination is also called for in the interests of the traditional culture, ideal and endeavours of India. India has always recognised a difference between the spirit and the material world. "What have I got to do with that which shall not make me possessor of the nectar?"—it is in the pursuit of this ideal and of this alone that *swadeshi* in the true sense consists. And this ideal has long been pursued by Indians in the world of mind alone. It is necessary that it should be henceforth pursued in the external world also, in our domestic, and political, and commercial relations. And it should be pursued not by individual *sadhus* and *sanyasis* but by the community as a whole. Our social and political fabric must be so reconstituted as to prove practically that selfishness and altruism are one. The people are to pay taxes to their rulers from a sense of duty, and the rulers are to uphold the right and put down wrongdoing.

BASUMATI,
Apl. 17th, 1909.

47. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 17th April writes:—

Insurance and Joint Stock Companies in India.

The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar's remarks in the course of the Budget debate regarding the Government's supervision of Indian Insurance companies deserve careful discussion. In England insurance companies have to deposit with Government a certain portion of their capital. As it is, no Insurance company can deposit with the Government more than a very small fraction of its capital, for it cannot possibly expect to make any profit if by far the greater portion of its capital is not invested otherwise than in Government securities which yield but a small interest. Still, however, such a course is always good in the interests of the insured for in the case of the firm in which they have insured their lives, becoming bankrupt they can have some portion of their money back.

We must say that in this country the Government ought to carefully inspect the accounts of every insurance company and, in fact, of every joint stock concern every three months. Many joint stock companies have come into existence as a result of the swadeshi agitation, and we would suggest that an association should be formed by the representatives of the leading merchants of our country, and that this association should keep a close watch over the workings of all joint stock concerns. Such a step, if taken, would do away with the necessity of seeking the help of Government in this matter. We would also suggest that commerce should not be mixed up with politics. None of our political leaders possess the commercial instinct which is ever a monopoly of those who are born and bred as merchants. It is a pity that some of our political leaders should try to dabble in mercantile enterprises.

48. In giving a summary of the proceedings of the Bihar Conference held at Bhagalpur the other day, the *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 17th April, questions the authority on which the President attributed the partition of the Patna Division to the agitation of the extremists, and regrets that the proceedings do not indicate anything to be done by the leaders to promote the good of the country by self-help and self-reliance.

BEHARAT MITRA,
Apr. 17th, 1906.

49. The *Nayat* [Calcutta] of the 19th April writes:—
The fact that Sir Edward Baker has reached Darjeeling quite safe and sound in spite of his doing away with a police guard shows that His Honour has nothing to fear. Sir Edward has nothing to fear because he has a clear conscience and does his duty honestly and faithfully. There is nothing in the world which can be said to be perfect, and British rule in India is no exception to this rule. There are in fact many imperfections in it, but difficult as it is for an alien nation to govern this huge continent with its heterogeneous population, these imperfections cannot in all fairness be ascribed to any wilful neglect on the part of the rulers to do their duty by the ruled. Our rulers have their own interests to help and further, then they are mostly ignorant of this country and its people; and above all there is the cry which the people raise against them now and then. It is no wonder, therefore, that the rulers of India should trip into error. Of course, we do not mean to say that there is no one among the rulers who commits any wilful wrong; but it must be admitted by every Hindu that even such commissions of wilful wrong on the part of our rulers are due to their want of good sense. The case of Lord Curzon is an instance in point. It is the stupidity of such men, men who blunder wilfully and do not possess any foresight, which is responsible for the present unrest in India. It is in consequence of the maladministration of the country by wilful blunderers like these that the naturally quiet, law-abiding and loyal people of India have become restless and unruly. Whatever may be the causes that have brought it about, the unrest is there, and it is for the rulers to put it down as indeed they are bound to do. But they must have recourse to tried methods in order to do away with this unrest. The fire of unrest which was some time ablaze in Ireland has been to a large extent brought under control although it has not yet been extinguished altogether. There the English Government applied repression and conciliation both together, with the result that much of the unrest in Ireland has disappeared. It can, therefore, be easily imagined that a similar policy is going to be followed in India. It cannot for the present be denied that repression has quieted the unrest in India to some extent, but it is very difficult to say how matters will stand in the future. Besides, there is a difference between Irish affairs and Indian affairs. England conquered and kept possession of Ireland by brute force; for Ireland never put itself in the chains of bondage out of her own free will. But the people of India willingly made over their country to England and put on England's iron chain as if it were a necklace of gold. They forgot their own ancient glory and civilization, and even went so far as to accept England's failings as virtues. They made over to England's feet their manliness and all that they had in the hope of getting in return what they prized so much—peace. If now the people of India find that after parting with all that they possessed they have not succeeded in obtaining the object of their heart, they will wake up from their blissful sleep, they will see that repression has dispelled all the happy dreams they have so long been indulging in, and

NAYAK,
Apr. 19th, 1906.

they will become too unruly for repression to keep them down. It may be argued that since repression has produced some good effect, there will be nothing to prevent this effect being widespread. But what is there to guarantee this? Those who have since their childhood been accustomed to looking up to the English as demi-gods, may, if they are harassed by repression for a time, remain quiet either by driving all disquieting thoughts from their minds, or in the hope of securing their personal safety. But will those boys, who are learning to judge English rule by the standard of the administration of the country by Lord Curzon, meekly submit to repression when they grow up to be men? Will they be able to efface from their minds the memory of all this persecution? Even among those whom you know to be Extremists or Anarchists there are men who cannot conceive that the Sirkar can commit worse wrongs than what are being committed now. It is because the notions, which these men formed in their childhood as regards your just and good government, are not easily removable, that they cannot think that the Government can do such a thing. But those young boys who know nothing about Bentinck and Ripon, and who have seen their country ruled by men like Lord Curzon, have formed quite a different notion about English rule. These boys do not fear death and do not care for the results of their acts. They cannot be made loyal by repressive rule or by being compelled to read Lee-Warner's "Duties of Citizens" (sic) or by being imprisoned and flogged. So far as we see, the time for applying brute force is gone, and the time has now come when a conciliatory policy should be followed as far as possible. We, therefore, earnestly implore the Government of India to take the administration of Bengal out of the hands of the police and make it over to Sir Edward Baker. It is police oppression which is increasing the unruliness of the boys. Why has bomb-throwing become so frequent near Agartala? It cannot be, as papers like the *Englishman* and others would have people believe, that the bombs are meant to assassinate Mr. Hume; for if it were really the intention of anybody to assassinate Mr. Hume, nothing could be easier than to kill him in the streets of Calcutta where he often goes about quite freely. And why should those who can murder Babu Asutosh Biswas within the Court compound, and that in broad daylight, go through all the expense and trouble of preparing bombs when they can easily encompass their end with the help of a revolver? We know Mr. Hume. He is a man with a liberal heart and does not know what meanness is. He does his duties faithfully and honestly, and it is not likely that a man like him can have many enemies, if at all. We may here say one thing. We have spoken to many ex-convicts and men under trial, and have always heard them say that they never received such courteous treatment from Indian police-officers as they did from European officers. We have even found men speaking very highly of many European Superintendents and Inspectors of Police. It is a pity that the Government cannot realise how the Native police are bringing it into disgrace before the people. We would ask the Government to undo this mischief by punishing delinquents after a proper and open trial. The Government should always try to convince the people of its high-mindedness and generosity and to win their hearts by taking care not to have recourse to repression more than is necessary. If the Government conducts a case against anybody like an ordinary complainant, it (the Government) loses its dignity. It is not necessary that every man who happens to be prosecuted must be punished. Do not let any more disgrace fall upon British justice.

We would at the same time say to those of our fellow-countrymen who are unruly that it is not strange that there should be failings in a vast affair like the administration of India. It is no use doing a thing which will never lead to any good in the future. What is the use of killing a few officials by bombs when it is quite sure that as soon as one official is thus removed another will come in his place? Can you say that your bombs have ever succeeded in terrorising a single judge or magistrate into failing in his duty? Why then indulge in such boyish freaks? If boys with such excellent parts as you possess keep within the bounds of virtue and piety and turn their attention to things which are really conducive to the welfare of this fallen country, they can do endless good to it, and raise it to prosperity and glory before long. True indeed that our rulers commit many wrongs, but such things are inevitable in the administration of a country. Besides, if you

mean to serve your mother-country you will have to put up with this much of harassment and oppression. Patience is our sole support and fortitude our only shelter, and above all, virtue and truth are our only hope.

URIYA PAPERS.

50. Referring to the transfer of the Akhuapada out-post to Vandari-pukhuri and the transfer of the Akhuapada post office to Jagannathprasad in the Balasore district, the *Uriya and Navasamvad* [Balasore] of the 24th March observes that this transfer will cause great public inconvenience and is not desirable at the present moment.

URIYA AND
NAVASAMVAD,
Mar. 24th, 1909.

51. The *Uriya and Navasamvad* [Balasore] of the 24th March, states that the poor agriculturists belonging to the Baliapal thana of the Balasore district, who had accepted takkavi advances from the Government are now called upon to repay the loans with interest. These agriculturists have reaped only a six-anna crop this year. This they found insufficient to meet all their urgent demands. In short, they are now resourceless. Unless a year's grace be allowed for the repayment of the loan, they will be ruined. The Collector of Balasore is requested to take the case of these poor agriculturists into his kind consideration.

URIYA AND
NAVASAMVAD,
Mar. 24th, 1909.

52. The *Uriya and Navasamvad* [Balasore] of the 24th March states that the mango crop has failed entirely in Akhuapada in the Balasore district.

URIYA AND
NAVASAMVAD,
Mar. 24th, 1909.

53. The *Uriya and Navasamvad* [Balasore] of the 24th March states that there was a little rain in the Balasore district.

URIYA AND
NAVASAMVAD,
Mar. 24th, 1909.

54. The *Uriya and Navasamvad* [Balasore] of the 24th March, mourns the death of Babu Krishna Prasad Bose, Zemindar of Adarupaya, who was a promising young man of many excellent parts. The death of Babu Gajendra Narayan Dutt, Sarishtadar of the Subordinate Judge, Cattack, of Choudhuri Gopendra Nandana Das Mahapatra, Zamindar of Bhograi, and of Babu Benode Behari Das of the Balasore town are also sincerely mourned.

URIYA AND
NAVASAMVAD,
Mar. 24th, 1909.

55. The *Samvad Vahika*, [Balasore] of the 25th March thoroughly approves of the action of Rajput Sudhi Sabha, which recently received back into its bosom 300 Mahomdans of the Chohan tribe after the performance of certain expiatory rites by them. The writer is of opinion that the reform is very necessary under the existing state of the Indian society.

SAMVAD VAHIKA,
Mar. 25th, 1909.

56. The *Samvad Vahika* [Balasore] of the 25th March states that the Balasore Municipality is illegally realising fees from persons who burn bricks within the jurisdiction of that Municipality and who are protected by section 262A of the Municipal Act. The District Magistrate of Balasore is requested to take steps to put a stop to this illegality.

SAMVAD VAHIKA,
Mar. 25th, 1909.

57. The *Nilachal Samachar* [Puri] of the 26th March regrets to state that the Hindu Girls' School in Puri is not doing well and that members of the School Committee are not showing that energy and zeal which are so very necessary in the cause of female education in an orthodox town like Puri. The school house needs urgent repairs. The Secretary has, therefore, requested Babu Gopabandhu Das and his friends to take the matter into their serious consideration and take immediate steps to raise public subscriptions in behalf of the institution.

NILACHAL SAMACHAR,
Mar. 26th, 1909.

Nilachal Samachar,
Mar. 26th, 1909.

58. The *Nilachal Samachar* [Puri] of the 26th March states that cholera has made its appearance in Stayabadi and that the Police Sub-Inspector in charge of the Stayabadi out-post has lost his wife and son, who fell easy preys to that disease. As Stayabadi is an important seat of pilgrimage, the authorities of the Puri District are requested to take immediate steps to put a check on the spread of the disease.

Nilachal Samachar,
Mar. 26th, 1909.

59. The *Nilachal Samachar* [Puri] of the 26th March regrets to learn that some of the constables of the Puri Sudder Thana are practising oppression on some fisherwomen, who have occasion to sell fish to customers on their way to the market. The constables exact some money from these fisherwomen by threatening to prosecute them for selling fish in the verandahs of the customers. The attention of the Police Inspector in charge of the Station is drawn at once to the matter.

Garjatrasini,
Mar. 27th, 1909.

60. The *Garjatrasini* [Talcher] of the 27th March thanks His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for conferring the powers of a Sessions Court on the Maharaja of Mayurbhanj, and hopes that the Maharaja will discharge his duties satisfactorily.

Garjatrasini,
Mar. 27th, 1909.

61. The *Garjatrasini* [Talcher] of the 27th March approves of the arrangements made for the sale of quinine in every village in Bengal by its educated men.

Garjatrasini,
Mar. 27th, 1909.

62. The *Garjatrasini* [Talcher] of the 27th March thanks the Honourable Sir Edward Norman Baker for his liberality in making a donation of Rs. 500 to the Shambazar Orphanage, which His Honour had the goodness to inspect last month.

Garjatrasini,
Mar. 27th, 1909.

63. The *Garjatrasini* [Talcher] of the 27th March states that the mango crop has failed in Athgarh.

Garjatrasini,
Mar. 27th, 1909.

64. The *Garjatrasini* [Talcher] of the 27th March states that fever prevails in Athgarh.

Sambalpur
Hitaishini,
Mar. 27th, 1909.

65. The *Sambalpur Hitaishini* [Bamra] of the 27th March gives an account of the proceedings of the annual meeting of the Bamra Students' Association, which was presided over by the son of the Bamra Chief. Some of the students read essays in Uriya and English, that were followed by speeches, delivered by some of the members present. The president closed the proceedings by an able and excellent speech in which he exhorted the students to pay great attention to the formation of their moral character.

Sambalpur
Hitaishini,
Mar. 27th, 1909.

66. The *Sambalpur Hitaishini* [Bamra] of the 27th March states that the son of the Bamra Chief has succeeded in killing a big tiger that was known to have killed many men.

Utkalbarta,
Mar. 27th, 1909.

67. The *Utkalbarta* [Calcutta] of the 27th March is of opinion that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has acted wisely in inviting the University students residing in Calcutta to take part in a picnic party held at Belvedere. No better way of enlisting the goodwill and sympathy of these students could have been devised.

Utkalbarta,
Mar. 27th, 1909.

68. The *Utkalbarta* [Calcutta] of the 27th March states that fever prevails in the Jajpur subdivision of the Cuttack district.

Utkalbarta,
Mar. 27th, 1909.

69. The *Utkalbarta* [Calcutta] of the 27th March states that rice sells at 9 seers and paddy at 24 seers per rupee in Jajpur.

Utkalbarta,
Mar. 27th, 1909.

70. The *Utkalbarta* [Calcutta] of the 27th March states that there was a shower of rain in Akhuapada in the Balasore district.

71. The *Utkalbari* [Calcutta] of the 27th March explains that patriotism and loyalty may go hand in hand, provided prudence and wisdom guide the course of our conduct. The writer quotes an example to show how Englishmen love England and observes that the Indians may in the same manner and degree love India.

UTKALBARI,
Mar. 27th, 1909.

72. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 27th January agrees with the remarks of the Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University that the present system of teaching law in Bengal is not good and that the Calcutta University should open a Law College which will undertake to teach law in a better way. It is better to have a smaller number of men, well-trained in law than to have a larger number of men, whose intellects are not well grounded in all the principles of law.

UTKALDIPIKA,
Jan. 27th, 1909.

73. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 27th January states that Dhani Barik and his wife, residents of village Kuspur in Jajpur, while sleeping in a particular room in night time were killed by the accidental fall of the roof of the house of which this room formed a part. It appears that they had an intimation of the bad condition of the roof by some sound, which the roof was making before they went to bed.

UTKALDIPIKA,
Jan. 27th, 1909.

74. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 27th January states that chicken-pox prevails in the Jajpur subdivision of the Cuttack district.

UTKALDIPIKA,
Jan. 27th, 1909.

75. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 27th January states that about 5,000 persons had assembled at the Dasaswamedha Ghat of the Baitarni river in the Jajpur town on the 20th of that month to perform their holy ablutions in the river and that they had to suffer the greatest inconvenience as there was not sufficient water on the river bed.

UTKALDIPIKA,
Jan. 27th, 1909.

76. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 27th January mourns the death of Chaudhuri Gopendra Nandan Das Mahapatra, a Zemindar of Midnapore, who had zemindaries also in the Balasore district. He was on very good terms with his tenants. His death is sincerely mourned by a large number of men and women both in the Balasore and Midnapore districts.

UTKALDIPIKA,
Jan. 27th, 1909.

77. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 27th January and its correspondent state that the Uriya paper set in the last Intermediate Examination in Arts held by the Calcutta University was more difficult than the corresponding paper in Bengali. They further allege that there was some mistake in the distribution of marks over the Uriya questions. The examiner is, therefore, requested to deal with the answer-books leniently.

UTKALDIPIKA,
Jan. 27th, 1909.

78. The *Uriya and Navasambad* [Balasore] of the 31st March supports the *Telegraph* in the latter's suggestion that the sadhus and fakirs in India should be trained as medical missionaries as thereby they will be in a position to serve the suffering humanity religiously and disinterestedly. Many Indians are dying of epidemic diseases, plague and famine every year. Thus efficient nursing and medical aid would be invaluable in their case. Many of the sadhus and fakirs know how to read and write. Some of them already know the healing art. The Ayurvedic or the Hakimi system of treatment may be recommended to their notice.

URIYA AND
NAVASAMBAD,
Mar. 31st, 1909.

79. The *Uriya and Navasambad* [Balasore] of the 31st March approves of the appointment of the Hon'ble S. P. Sinha as Law Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, and hopes that Mr. Sinha will discharge his duties both to the satisfaction of the Government and the people. As this is the first appointment of its kind, it will no doubt be looked upon as a part fulfilment of the Queen's promise as made in her gracious Proclamation of 1858.

URIYA AND
NAVASAMBAD,
Mar. 31st, 1909.

URIYA AND
NAVASAMBAD,
Mar. 31st, 1909.

80. Referring to the retirement of Babu Uday Chand De, Treasurer of the Balasore Collectorate, the *Uriya and Navasambad* [Balasore] of the 31st March points out that Uday Babu discharged his duties honestly and satisfactorily. The writer hopes that the claims of his son, Babu Rajani Kanta De, who officiated as treasurer more than once, will be taken into favourable consideration.

URIYA AND
NAVASAMBAD,
Mar. 31st, 1909.

81. The *Uriya and Navasambad* [Balasore] of the 31st March thanks the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company for introducing more powerful gas-light into the Puri Station and for permitting Messrs. Paper and Company's Agents to sell fruits and sweets of all sorts in fast passenger and mail trains.

URIYA AND
NAVASAMBAD,
Mar. 31st, 1909.

82. The *Uriya and Navasambad* [Balasore] of the 31st March thanks His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for conferring the powers of a Sessions Court on the Maharaja of Mayurbhanj and hopes that the Maharaja will keep unsullied the prestige of his high position.

SAMVAD VAHIKA,
Apr. 1st, 1909.

83. The *Samvad Vahika* [Balasore] of the 1st April is sorry to note that the *Calcutta Englishman*, which at first supported the Reform Scheme of Lord Morley, has now changed its opinion and has proved to be one of the bitterest enemies of that scheme. The *Englishman* fears that if the Indians are permitted to hold some of the highest posts in the Government service, they will become clamorous in the near future and demand Governorships of Provinces as their just dues. The writer contends what harm can there be if Indians are found fit to hold Governorships as the Canadians and Australians do in the self-governing Colonies.

SAMVAD VAHIKA,
April. 1st, 1909.

84. The *Samvad Vahika* [Balasore] of the 1st April states that the Municipal elections came off in Balasore on the 27th March last, which was found to be an interesting day for the town of Balasore. There was keen contest in some of the wards, resulting in disputes, which had to be decided by the District Magistrate of Balasore. Certain irregularities led to the postponement of election in Ward F. It is said that the Municipal servants showed unusual interest in election matters against the standing rules.

SAMVAD VAHIKA,
Apr. 1st, 1909.

85. The *Samvad Vahika* [Balasore] of the 1st April approves of the appointment of Sir Bipin Krishna Bose as Additional Judicial Commissioner of the Central Provinces and of the appointment of Mr. J. C. Mitra as acting Advocate-General, Bengal. These appointments together with the appointment of Mr. S. P. Sinha as Law Member of His Excellency's Executive Council indicate a forward step which the Government is taking to meet the wishes of the Indian people.

SAMVAD VAHIKA,
Apr. 1st, 1909.

86. The *Samvad Vahika* [Balasore] of the 1st April states that many houses in villages Similipur and Marbar in Domepara in the Cuttack district were burnt down by fire. A resident named Agani Mahanty was the greatest loser.

NILACHAL
SAMACHAR,
Apr. 2nd, 1909.

87. Referring to the transfer of the management of the Kothdes estate in the Puri District from the hands of the Government to those of the private zemindars, the *Nilachal Samachar* [Puri] of the 2nd April hopes that Babu Hemendra Nath Mitra, who has been appointed common Manager in behalf of the Zemindars, will preserve and improve the schools and the Hospital that were established in Kothdes during its administration by the Government.

NILACHAL
SAMACHAR,
Apr. 2nd, 1909.

88. The *Nilachal Samachar* [Puri] of the 2nd April observes that as the Government has made up its mind to supply filtered water to the people and the pilgrims in the Puri town at a great cost, it is the duty of all rich Hindus in different parts of India to subscribe liberally towards this noble object. The writer hopes that the entire Hindu community will respond to the call of Government and do the needful.

88. The *Nilachal Samachar* [Puri] of the 2nd April thanks the members of the Committee presiding over the Satyabadi religious endowment for their eager desire to keep the Satyabadi bazar neat and clean and free from infectious diseases. As cholera has made its appearance in Satyabadi, it believes the members of the Committee to employ a doctor at the place and to provide suitable medicines in good quantities.

Nilachal Samachar,
Apl. 2nd, 1909.

Cholera in Puri.

89. The *Nilachal Samachar* [Puri] of the 2nd April states that cholera has broken out in the Puri town.

Nilachal Samachar,
Apl. 2nd, 1909.

91. The *Nilachal Samachar* [Puri] of the 2nd April mourns the death of Dr. Ramprasad Sinha, who died of cholera, while he was in charge of the Cholera Hospital in Puri. He was a young man of proved merit and had served the Burma Government with distinction. He leaves behind a large circle of friends to mourn his loss, sincerely and bitterly.

The death of Dr. Ramprasad Sinha, mourned.

Nilachal Samachar,
Apl. 2nd, 1909.

92. The *Garjathasini* [Talcher] of the 3rd April thanks the Postal authorities for the establishment of two new Post-offices in Talcher State, which will no doubt conduce towards public convenience.

The Postal authorities thanked.

Garjathasini,
Apl. 3rd, 1909.

93. The *Garjathasini* [Talcher] of the 3rd April states that all the houses in village Nargoda in Bhubaneswar were destroyed by fire.

A great fire in Bhubaneswar.

Garjathasini,
Apl. 3rd, 1909.

Public health in Talcher.

94. The *Garjathasini* [Talcher] of the 3rd April states that the health of the Talcher town is good.

Garjathasini,
Apl. 3rd, 1909.

Cholera in Bhubaneswar.

95. The *Garjathasini* [Talcher] of the 3rd April states that cholera has broken out in some villages in Bhubaneswar.

Garjathasini,
Apl. 3rd, 1909.

The weather in Jajpur.

96. The *Garjathasini* [Talcher] of the 3rd April states that there was a shower of rain in Jajpur.

Garjathasini,
Apl. 3rd, 1909.

Prices of rice in the Orissa Garjats.

97. The *Utkalbarta* [Calcutta] of the 3rd April states that rice sells at 17 seers per rupee in Angul, 15 seers in Kanjhar and Bond, 12 seers in Athgarh and 16 seers in Dhenkanal.

Utkalbarta,
Apl. 3rd, 1909.

98. The *Utkalbarta* [Calcutta] of the 3rd April calculates that the number of persons, who have died of plague in India in the last ten years is almost equal to the number of persons who have died on the battle-fields of the world from the time when Napoleon ruled France.

Excessive mortality due to plague in India.

Utkalbarta,
Apl. 3rd, 1909.

99. The *Utkalbarta* [Calcutta] of the 3rd April states that many houses in Bateswar and Khentapara in the Balasore district were destroyed by fire.

Fires in Balasore.

Utkalbarta,
Apl. 3rd, 1909.

100. The *Utkalbarta* [Calcutta] of the 3rd April states that many pilgrims are coming to Puri via Chilka with the object of avoiding medical inspection at the railway stations.

Pilgrims coming to Puri via Chilka.

Utkalbarta,
Apl. 3rd, 1909.

101. The *Utkalbarta* [Calcutta] of the 3rd April states that the present year is one that is notable for the depredations committed by tigers and wild elephants in the Orissa Garjats.

Tigers and wild elephants in the Orissa Garjats.

Utkalbarta,
Apl. 3rd, 1909.

102. The *Utkalbarta* [Calcutta] of the 3rd April states that small-pox prevails in the Bhadrak subdivision of the Balasore district.

Small-pox in Bhadrak.

Utkalbarta,
Apl. 3rd, 1909.

103. The *Utkaldeepika* [Cuttack] of the 3rd April gives an account of the proceedings of a meeting held at Calcutta under the presidency of the Hon'ble Radha Charan Rai to discuss the provisions of the Bengal Excise Bill, which is now under the consideration of the Bengal Legislative Council, and supports the two resolutions passed at that meeting. The first resolution refers to the repeal of section 84 of the Excise Act, whereby the Calcutta Municipal Corporation and the

The Bengal Excise Bill.

Utkaldeepika,
Apl. 3rd, 1909.

Municipalities of Bengal are authorised to grant Abkari licenses with the approval of the Government. It is no doubt a retrograde step to deprive the Municipal bodies of their powers, for they are the best persons to judge of the suitability of an Abkari shop and of its requirements and wants. It is better to confide in those Municipalities than to rely solely on Abkari officers, who, if left unchecked, may commit many irregularities. The second resolution referred to the control of the intoxicating spirits by the people, the prohibition of the employment of women and boys under 18 years of age in liquor shops, the restrictions on the attendance of children in such shops and the adoption of stricter rules regarding the establishment of Abkari shops in different parts of any Municipality. The writer strongly represents that section 84 of the Excise Act should be retained and that the Cuttack Municipality should be invested with powers under that section. The writer is of opinion that an increase in the Excise income of the Government is an unmistakable sign of the increase of drunkenness among the people.

UTKALDIPIKA,
Apl. 3rd, 1909.

104. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 3rd April thanks Lord Morley and Lord Minto for appointing Mr. S. P. Sinha as the Law Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council in spite of the opposition of Lord Curzon, Lord Lansdowne and Lord Macdonnell in the House of Lords and observes that this single act has endeared the liberal policy of the Government to the people. This sincere attempt on the part of the Indian Government to give effect to the policy enunciated in the Queen's Proclamation of 1858, has evoked feelings of joy and gratitude in the Indian mind.

UTKALDIPIKA,
Apl. 3rd, 1909.

105. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 3rd April supports its contemporary of the *Nilachal Samachar* in the latter's observation that the Puri Municipality has acted improperly and imprudently by ordering the arrest of carts and cartmen through the agency of *mehetors* under the Municipal Act. It is strange that the Commissioners of the Puri Municipality, most of whom are Hindus, should not have perceived the patent fact that the Hindu cartman, as soon as he is arrested by the *mehetar*, loses his caste, which is a serious thing in the estimation of the Hindus. The work might as well have been entrusted to Mahomadan peons, if no Hindu peons of better caste were available.

UTKALDIPIKA,
Apl. 3rd, 1909.

106. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 3rd April regrets to note that the Bengal Budget for 1909-10 is not a prosperous one. The state of the Indian Budget for that year is also the same. Famine and general unrest in the country have led to great expenditure of the public money. The only satisfactory feature of the two budgets is that the India, and the Bengal Government have managed to bring out their respective budgets without imposing any additional tax on the people. The writer, however, sympathises with the present financial position of both the Governments.

UTKALDIPIKA,
Apl. 3rd, 1909.

107. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 3rd April makes a favourable notice of the proceedings of a meeting held at Jobra in Cuttack under the presidency of Mr. Levinge, the Commissioner of the Orissa Division, to open the working of the paddy grinding mill, set up in that place by the well-known contractor Mr. Nalum Bhim Raj at an outlay of one lakh of rupees. The workshop occupies 16 acres of land and is furnished with up-to-date apparatus. The engine is calculated to grind 1,600 maunds of paddy per day and to keep 150 men employed in the work. The meeting was attended by the *élite* of Cuttack community. Though Mr. Bhim Raj is not a native of Orissa, he has laid the whole Uriya community under obligation by establishing this new industry in their chief town. The writer thanks Mr. Bhim Raj and hopes that the Uriya capitalists will profit by his noble and honourable example.

UTKALDIPIKA,
Apl. 3rd, 1909.

108. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 3rd April regrets to state that the cattle in the Kendrapara subdivision of the Cuttack district are suffering from the foot-and-mouth disease.

109. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 3rd April states that small-pox prevails in the Kendrapara subdivision of the Cuttack district. Those who were once vaccinated are also liable to the disease. The people in that subdivision are therefore very anxious.

UTKALDIPIKA,
Apl. 3rd, 1909.

110. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 3rd April mourns the death of Babu Braja Ballabh Ghosh, Head Clerk of the Inspector of Schools, Orissa Division, who was a quiet and dutiful officer and whose death will be mourned by a large circle of friends in the Education Department. The writer also mourns the death of Babu Krishna Prasad Bose, a young and promising zamindar of Adarupaya in the Balasore district, who was rising in the estimation of the public as an Honorary Magistrate and as a good man.

UTKALDIPIKA,
Apl. 3rd, 1909.

111. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 3rd April states that the Municipal elections, that passed off in Cuttack on the 27th of March last, were very interesting in their nature. Excepting Wards Nos. 1 and 9, there was keen competition in all the wards of the Municipality. The competitors of Mr. M. S. Das, C.I.E., having withdrawn from the contest, he was elected unanimously by the rate-payers of Ward No. 1. The same was the case with Babu Sadananda Behma, who was unanimously elected by the rate-payers of Ward No. 9. In the other wards, the agents of the candidates were busily engaged in influencing the voters to vote for their respective principals. These agents sometimes quarrelled among themselves and at other times began to abuse the voters who did not comply with their request. In some cases they were seen to fight and thereby disturb the peace of the Municipal proceedings. In Ward No. 7 not only abusive epithets were exchanged freely, but it was found necessary to bring a police force to keep the peace. It was very discreditable to the candidates, who did not find better means of securing their object. It is also disgraceful to the educated community from whose bosom the Municipal candidates were drawn. Certain unjust proceedings in Wards Nos. 2, 5 and 7 have also led to Municipal complaints. Petitions have also been submitted to the Chairman of the Municipality and the District Magistrate, praying them to declare the Municipal elections as invalid on the ground that notices of place and time were not regularly circulated 15 days before the date of the election as required by the Municipal regulations. The writer concludes by giving the names of the gentlemen who have been elected by the majority of the voters.

UTKALDIPIKA,
Apl. 3rd, 1909.

A correspondent of the *Utkaldipika* designating himself as "Bengali" points out that he personally visited the polling station of Ward No. 4 and found there two prominent officials, namely, Saristadars of the District Judge's and Collector's office, who were neither voters nor residents of that ward. What led them to attend the poll? There were two candidates, namely, Babu Janakinath Bose, Government Pleader, and Babu Dharmanand Patnaik, pleader. The objection raised by the latter was that he had obtained a copy of the list of voters which did not tally with the list of voters then put up before the presiding officer. What was the cause of this difference? Another objection put forward by Dharmanand Babu was to the effect that the polling station was not duly notified as required by law. The presiding officers in almost all the polling stations were Bengalis. Why did the Chairman take such a course? Were not the Uriyas fit to perform the duties of presiding officer? A special feature of the election was that all Bengali electors gave their votes in favour of Bengali candidates. What was the cause of all these? The correspondent prays that a thorough enquiry ought to be made by the proper authorities. In his opinion the cause of the failure of Babu Sarat Pal, Sarat Mukherji and Ganeswar Das deserves enquiry.

RAJENDRA CHANDRA SASTRI,

Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,

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